BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

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Maximilian
THE FOLLY OF INTERVENTIONISM

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POST-WWII ZIONIST MURDER SQUADS

JOSEF STALIN'S LAST PURGE

JAMES GARFIELD: HIS LIFE & TIMES

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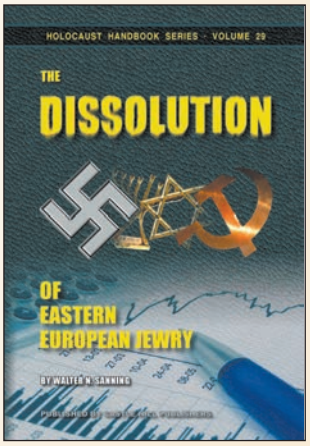
Millions gone missing: Were they murdered? Banished to Siberia? Relocated to Israel . . . or among us today?

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry

By Walter N. Sanning
Edited & Updated by Germar Rudolf



Before World War II, Eastern Europe was the demographic center of world Jewry. After the war, however, only a fraction of it was left behind. What happened? "The holocaust," of course, most will say. The author of this book did not stop there, though, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration, as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other factors. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources. It concludes that a sizable share of the Jews found missing during local censuses after World War II, which have so far been counted as "holocaust victims," had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. This is the slightly edited second edition, with an updated foreword by Professor Arthur R. Butz and an important epilogue by Germar Rudolf. It compares Sanning's study with a mainstream investigation into the numerical dimension of "the holocaust," which appeared eight years after Sanning's first edition. This study was designed to refute Sanning's work. However, both studies come to similar results for Jewish population losses in all European countries once ruled by the Nazis, except for two: Poland and the Soviet Union. These two countries harbored the vast majority of the world's Jews prior to the war. While Sanning dedicated the majority of his book to a thorough study of both countries' demographic developments, the mainstream book meant to refute him remains notably silent on those subjects. Also, while Sanning investigates worldwide Jewish migration patterns prior to, during and after the war, his detractors ignore the topic and simply assume that every Jew missing in Europe today was killed by the Nazis—as if there had never been a massive Jewish emigration from Europe during and after the war. Softcover, 224 pages, #719, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

November/December 2015 ❖ Volume XXI ❖ Number 6

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4 Maximilian of the house of Habsburg-Lorraine was sent by Napoleon III of France to rule Mexico. And, while Maximilian's intentions might have been good (he renounced his own claim to the Habsburg throne to take the position), his reign ended in disaster. This is a classic case of the folly of foreign intervention and the misery it always brings.

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12 In the late 19th century, workmen digging holes for fenceposts uncovered a masterfully carved stone "egg" adorned with enigmatic symbols that looked like those used by the Picts of ancient Scotland. This find might not have been so amazing, except for the fact that the workmen who found it were digging their holes in New Hampshire, U.S.A.

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By Gen. Leon Degrelle

25 In 1979, Pope John Paul II did what most public figures do these days—he journeyed to the Auschwitz memorial concentration camp, to pay homage to the alleged 4 million who were "exterminated" there. Belgian Waffen-SS officer Leon Degrelle, in exile in Spain at the time, was so enraged that the pope would give credence to the outlandish claims by his presence, he wrote the pontiff a letter.

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33 Most of the atrocity stories we hear coming from World War II historians center on the Nazis. But, in truth, after the war, Jewish partisan groups carried out brutal extra-judicial killings against targets they perceived as war criminals. They assassinated an estimated 1,500 people, in many instances not even bothering to check the identity of their intended victims.

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60 Ivan IV of Russia has been slandered by historians as a mass murderer and unbridled psychopath since the day his reign began. But what is the truth about this enlightened Russian ruler?

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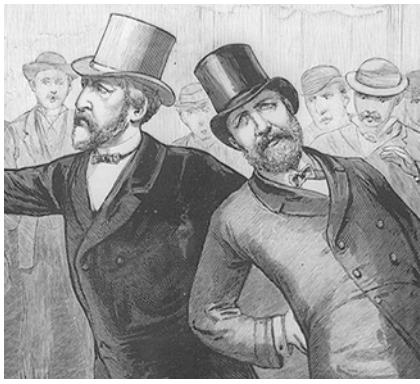
70 TBR editorial board member Guenter Deckert has been locked up in Germany on two occasions for his translations of "taboo" books. While in prison he had the chance to compose his thoughts on many important and touching topics.



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We have also included a TBR book list for you to peruse. Revisionist history books make great Christmas gifts for friends and family—and every purchase from TBR Book Club helps us survive another year—and thumb our noses at the establishment history complex that predicts our demise every year.

There's also some good news for those of you who have been patiently waiting for Gerard Menuhin's book *Tell the Truth and Shame the Devil*. It is finally complete. It took us a bit longer than we anticipated to finish the book, and we greatly appreciate your unending patience. We're sure the hundreds of you who have donated to the cost of producing this book will be overjoyed with this 457-page masterpiece by the son of one of the world's greatest violinists, Yehudi Menuhin.

We have other projects in the works right now, including a book by Revisionist historian Juergen Graf (translated by Fredrick Töben), discussing the dangers faced by the White world from the mass invasion of foreigners from the Mideast and North Africa. It's of prime importance right now. An open discussion of no other subject could be of more gravity for the future of the White world. If you'd like to support this project, please make a donation to TBR on the form on the wrapper. ✦

—Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor & Art Director

THE FOLLY OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION

On the cover of this November/December 2015 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW, we feature a painting of Maximilian I of Mexico (the younger brother of Habsburg Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria) set in front of another painting of Maximilian consoling a Catholic priest who had been sent to give the emperor his last rites. Maximilian had been cajoled into a scheme with Napoleon III of France to extend French power into the Americas. To become emperor of Mexico, Maximilian renounced his own right to the throne of the Habsburg empire in Europe. And, though he was a relatively caring and conscientious Christian ruler, he was in truth a foreigner—an unwanted outsider—ruling a nation in which his right to power had been imposed on the natives of the land by brute force.

In this case—as in nearly all cases of foreign interventionism—the invader was resisted by the majority of the masses and eventually defeated. Maximilian's short reign ended in 1867, after three brief but bloody years, with his execution at the hands of a Mexican firing squad. He was just shy of 35 years old.

And, while his intentions may have been good, and his concern for his subjects genuine, Maximilian is just one of many symbols throughout history of the deadly consequences of foreign intervention—a policy which the United States and its Western allies have embarked upon for decade after bloody decade. Should we expect our own U.S. interventionist policies to end up any differently in the Mideast or Eastern Europe or Asia or anywhere else across the globe, for that matter, than did Napoleon III's and Maximilian's in 1860's Mexico?

The answer, of course, is "no." The best foreign policy is one of strict neutrality as enunciated by our first president, George Washington, who counseled us to "observe good faith and justice toward all nations" and to "cultivate peace and harmony with all," while at the same time strictly avoiding "passionate attachments" with any particular nations.

At this time of year—usually regarded as a time of peace and good will, as Thanksgiving and the Christmas season approach—we believe it would be wise for our leaders to remember these words, as our country inexplicably continues its disastrous military intervention against multiple nations in the Mideast and its unending meddling in the affairs of various and sundry other countries. These are all places in which we have no right to agitate or deny foreign citizens their right of self-determination, peace and stability.

Unfortunately, we have heard nothing from the vast majority of political candidates trying to grab the nominations of their respective paries that leads us to believe this policy will change with a new U.S. regime. Just the opposite, in fact. Most are promising, instead, to greatly increase the size of the U.S. military behemoth and nurture its ability to crush any and all nations who disagree with us on one point or another.

Have these presidential wannabes not studied the results of America's foolhardy policy approach in the deserts of Libya, Syria and Iraq? And the mountains of Afghanistan? And the fields of Ukraine?

A continuation of this belligerent and dangerous policy, as we have already stated, can only end in more bloodshed, more death, more destruction, more mayhem and a dwindling treasury for a nation already on the verge of economic implosion.

So what is the solution?

The solution is to support candidates who promise to stop meddling in the internal affairs of other nations; candidates who promise to secure our own borders against real invaders—invaders who are entering our country illegally from both north and south; and to resist those candidates who recommend the United States provide sanctuary to tens of millions of culturally, racially and ethnically hostile "asylum seekers," whose motives are anathema to our own national interests. The end result of this policy will mean the death of America as we know it.

Are there any candidates out there with any brains, or have they all been drafted into the One Worlders' camp of fools? Let me know if you can find one. ✦

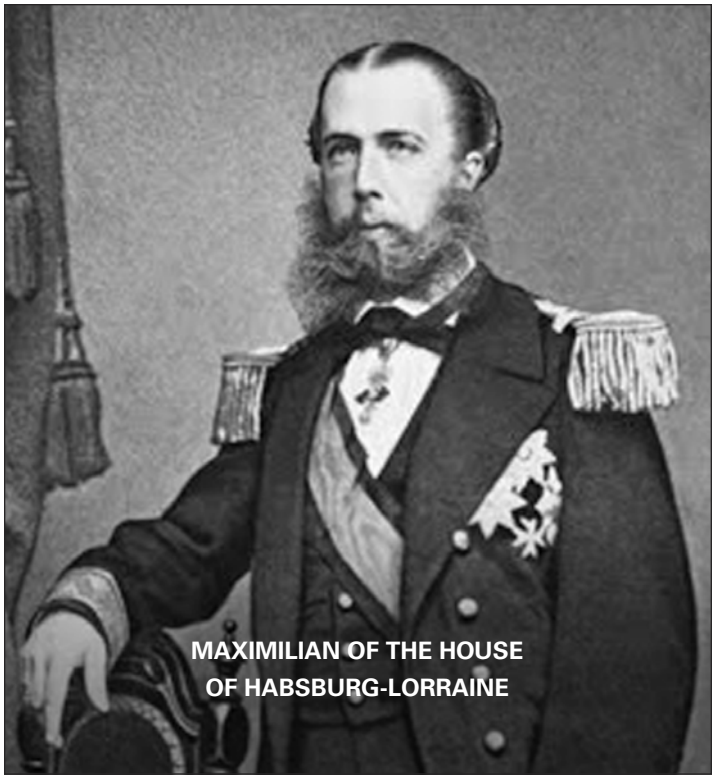
—PAUL T. ANGEL, MANAGING EDITOR

MAXIMILIAN

THE RISE & TRAGIC FALL OF A CHRISTIAN MONARCH AND THE END OF WHITE RULE IN MEXICO

Was Maximilian of Mexico a patsy for the globalists? Just a puppet of the French? Undoubtedly he meant well and was a compassionate ruler. But history has yet to render a final judgment on the character and reign of Maximilian, the second emperor of White Mexico. One thing is for sure: he was not the power-crazed madman that the mainstream has portrayed in television shows and books for over 150 years.

By John Tiffany



MAXIMILIAN OF THE HOUSE OF HABSBURG-LORRAINE

Most Americans have probably never heard of the second Mexican empire. If you go by Wikipedia, it never existed. The entry in History of Mexico says: "After a protracted struggle (1810-1821) Mexico declared its independence from Spain in 1821 via the Treaty of Cordoba. A brief period of monarchy (1821-23), called the first Mexican empire, was followed by the founding of the Republic of Mexico, established under a federal constitution in 1824. Mexico continues to be constituted as a federated republic."

A tragic man was his imperial majesty Don Maximiliano I (Maximilian I although there was no second), by the grace of God and the will of the people, emperor of Mexico. And indeed the fate of his wife Charlotte of Belgium, known in Mexico as Empress Carlota, was almost as tragic.

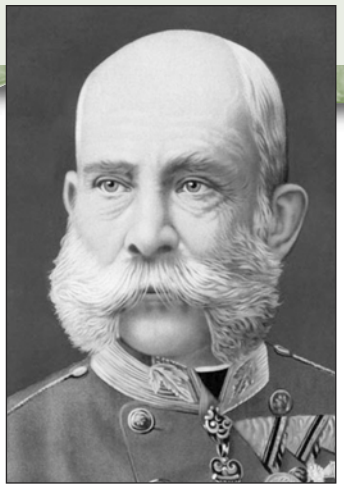
Yet the ill-starred couple's story is romantic and colorful as well as sad.

Americans tend to forget our southern neighbor once had emperors in the post-Aztec era. The first Mexican empire was ruled by Don Augustin de Iturbide, a sort of Mexican Napoleon if you will, but that's a story for another time. We should mention that Augustin, who was of Basque blood, was declared a traitor and executed by a firing squad in 1824—a fact Maximilian should have taken careful note of.

One would think a king or emperor, by definition, could not be deemed a traitor; but this had happened to English King Charles I (Jan. 30, 1649).

Maximilian of Hapsburg is described as trusting, even gullible. Evidently he was not brought up right. He was idealistic. Some would call him a starry-eyed liberal. In other words, he was entirely the wrong man for ruling an unruly empire of discontented mestizos. Mexico

ARCHDUKE FRANZ KARL
Sired two emperors.



EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEPH
Maximilian's older brother.

EMPRESS CHARLOTTE
Maximilian's wife.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON III
French globalist.

needed a Mussolini, not a Little Lord Fauntleroy. On the plus side Maximilian was brave, personable and handsome, with a beard distinctively parted in the middle, at least when he was emperor, and stood 6 feet 2 inches tall. He spoke passable English and several other languages, including German, Hungarian, Spanish and some kind of Slavic. However, he was not as skilled with tongues as Carlota.

Maximilian was a complex man, whose early critics were often unable to understand his poetic sensibilities and artistic enthusiasms; they imagined he was effeminate possibly impotent. Later, in Mexico, ironically his enemies would denounce him as a libertine, a skirt chaser, a corrupter of public morals. You can't have it both ways, and neither view was accurate. In reality he was a mixture of vanity and idealism, bravery and weakness, pride and modesty.

Maximilian was born at beautiful Schoenbrunn Palace, a short distance outside Vienna, on July 6, 1832, the second son of Archduke Francis Charles, which made him the brother of the Austrian emperor, Franz Joseph. Although he grew up in splendorous wealth, he received a liberal, cosmopolitan education. By an early age he had already traveled widely.

When old enough (22), he served his country well as commander of the imperial fleet and later as ambassador to Paris.

He took his duties seriously as admiral and established the port of Trieste. He also greatly reformed and expanded the fleet, undertaking several scientific expeditions (he was a great botanizer and lepidopterist) and circumnavigated the globe.

While ambassador to Paris he met and married the beautiful Princess Charlotte, the only daughter of Belgium's King Leopold I, on July 27, 1857. Seventeen years old, she was a radiant bride that morning, and the attractive groom looked wonderful in the full dress uniform of an Austrian admiral, with the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece around his neck. The couple were utterly devoted to each other.

She wrote in a letter: "I could not be happier than I am. Max is perfection in every way."

This puts paid to the lying rumors of his political enemies about his adequacy as a husband. Charlotte was very much her father's daughter, with the strong appetites of the Coburgs, and for all her inexperience, Maximilian must have been a satisfactory husband to rank as "perfection" in her eyes. (Haslip, 101)

Also in 1857, Maximilian was sent as viceroy to the Italian province of Lombardy-Venetia, where he sought for two years to bring about liberal reforms and a conciliatory policy, unlike the harsh approach adopted by the Austrians after the 1848 revolution in Italy. But this aroused the ire of the court, which then assigned him to the Adriatic fleet.

> He was idealistic; some would call him a starry-eyed liberal. In other words, he was the wrong man for ruling an unruly empire of discontented mestizos. Mexico needed Mussolini, not Little Lord Fauntleroy.

Soon, however, he retired from public life (not forever, as it turned out). He visited the empire of Brazil, which he found enchanting, although he hated the institution of slavery that existed there, and returned to Austria, where he built the palatial castle of Miramar on his estates.

Meanwhile the liberals had taken over Mexico, and

many Mexican conservatives were in exile, attracted to the French court of Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) and Empress Eugénie. Bankers hoping to milk Mexico's wealth allied themselves with these exiles and pressured Louis to help them take Mexico back. The liberals had canceled Mexico's debt, which Louis took as a pretext to invade, in 1862.

Monroe Doctrine or no Monroe Doctrine, the United States could not stop the Europeans (and the Europeans knew it), because U.S. armed forces had their hands full fighting the Confederate States of America at the time. And the Confederacy saw no reason to worry about the situation in Mexico as long as it did not pose a threat.

After securing the important coastal city of Veracruz, the French sent a 6,000-man army toward Mexico City in the interior. But on May 5, 1862, the liberal Mexicans defeated the French force at Puebla with a loss of almost 1,000 French troops. No one really knows how many fought on the Mexican side, with guesses ranging from 4,500 to 12,000. Mexico lost a mere 230 killed or wounded in the battle.[1]

France next sent an army of 40,000, under Gen. Frederic Forey, who reorganized his forces and took Puebla in May 1863. He entered Mexico City on June 10 to the cheers of the clergy and remaining conservatives.

To the conservatives and the French, Maximilian was just the man to cement their victory. A junta of conservatives in Mexico City declared a monarchy and offered him the crown of Mexico.

Maximilian wavered a bit. Some advisers thought it better to decline; but Charlotte was more ambitious than Maximilian and pressured him to accept the offer. He was more inclined that way anyhow, and so he did accept, on April 10, 1864.

Before leaving Austria, Maximilian renounced any claim to the Austrian crown and made a pact with the French, the Treaty of Miramar, in which Louis promised to keep troops in Mexico until the end of 1867; Maximilian in return promised to pay all costs of the intervention, and all prior debts due England, France and Spain, or the bankers thereof, including the exorbitant Jecker loan—bonds extorted by a greedy Swiss banker from the Mexican conservatives in the 1850s.

Jecker was partners with the duc de Morny. French bankers then floated Mexican loans. By his first actions, Maximilian had already tripled Mexico's already exorbitant external debt.

Maximilian then visited the pope but did not promise to return church lands that had been confiscated by the liberals. The pope was not pleased.

The royal couple set sail in May 1864, expecting to be welcomed by their new subjects. Maximilian passed his time on the trip composing a 600-page book on court etiquette.

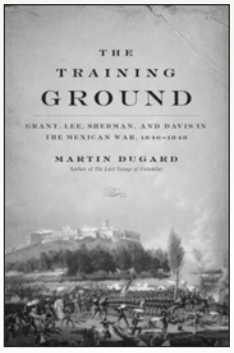
They reached Veracruz, a liberal hotbed, on May 28 and were greeted with such coldness that they had to dine aboard the ship. There was no reception committee.

Benito Juarez, a liberal leader who was a full-

Recommended Reading on the Mexican War

The Training Ground

Grant, Lee, Sherman & Davis in the Mexican War, 1846-1848



For four years during the Civil War, Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee clashed as bitter enemies in a war that bloodied and scorched the American landscape. Yet in an earlier time, they had worn the same uniform and fought together.

In *The Training Ground: Grant, Lee, Sherman & Davis in the Mexican War, 1846-1848*, acclaimed historian Martin Dugard presents the saga of how, two decades before the Civil War, a group of West Point graduates—including Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Jefferson Davis, Stonewall Jackson and William Tecumseh Sherman—fought together as brothers. Drawing on a range of primary sources and original research, Dugard paints a gripping narrative of the Mexican War, which eventually almost doubled the size of the U.S.

The Training Ground vividly takes us into the thick brush of Palo Alto, where a musket ball narrowly misses Grant but kills a soldier standing near him; through the mountains and ravines of Cerro Gordo, as Lee searches frantically for a secret route into the Mexican army's seemingly invincible position; to Monterrey, as future enemies Davis and Grant ride together into battle; down the California coast, where war-hungry Sherman seeks blood and vengeance. And we are there as the young troops mount the final heroic—and deadly—assault on Mexico City. With narrative verve and brilliant research, *The Training Ground* brings to light a story of brotherhood, sacrifice, and initiation by fire.

Training Ground: Softcover, 464 pages, #562, $23 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5. You may also purchase the book online at www.barnesreview.com.

blooded Zapotec Indian from the mountains above Oaxaca, had earlier been elected president of Mexico (March 1861) and fancied himself as a dictator, modeled after Abraham Lincoln. Juarez and his allies, such as Gen. Juan Alvarez, immediately declared they would do battle with the invaders, which they considered Maximilian and his entourage to be.

When at length they got to Mexico City, at last the royals received a convincing show of support. And most foreign governments, with the conspicuous exception of the United States, immediately recognized Maximilian's government. At any rate, Maximilian and Carlota had high hopes for success.

Maximilian adopted Mexican garb and customs. This would be his great opportunity, he believed. He would be the savior of Mexico and open a new era of enlightened monarchy in the New World. He would be grand without being remote, dignified without being snobby; he would stand apart and unite the feuding factions, bring unity out of division, order out of chaos, advancement from stagnation, prosperity from penury. His dreams for Mexican greatness were boundless. He would establish peaceful relations with the United States and the empire of Brazil. Imperial Mexico would expand into Central America on his vision and he would build a powerful navy that would rule the Gulf of Mexico. As the U.S.A. dominated North America and the Brazilian empire dominated South America, his Mexican empire would balance the two by dominating the middle. He would make Mexico City the most magnificent city in the world.

Such were his dreams, and they seemed reasonable at the time. But in reality he had no chance.

Instead, his impartiality and fair mindedness often succeeded in making enemies of both sides. The gulf between conservatives and liberals was too wide, and Mexicans were not inclined to compromise.

Furthermore, in the view of the liberals, he was too much a puppet of the French.

The French army dominated the Mexican empire. Gen. Francois Achille Bazaine, Louis's proconsul, took his orders directly from Paris and spent imperial Mexicans funds recklessly. Mexican officials, even if of pure Spanish blood, were treated with contempt, like the redcoats had treated American officers and privates in America. Frenchmen took over the treasury and customs revenues.

Almost immediately, Maximilian angered his church allies by officially refusing to restore confiscated church lands and the clerical courts. He alienated conservatives by trying to win the support of the liberals; he even spoke of far-reaching religious reforms, which concerned the Roman church. Clerical support dropped off.

Maximilian dreamed of expanding the new Mexico, to take in Central America, which had been part of the former emperor's realm. He believed the advance of the French army into Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas foreshadowed the final defeat of Juarez.

As the year of 1864 wound down to an end, Maximilian remained full of optimism. He felt Mexico was free of the decadence of old Europe. But Louis was realizing he had made a bad bargain in establishing Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. In areas apparently pacified, war would spring up again as guerrilla war.

Many guerrilla leaders were legendary, even proud, bandits. The French struck at these bands with counter-guerrilla measures of their own, and terrorism was the rule of the day for both sides. Col. Jean-Charles Dupin, infamous for his conduct of the Mexican civil war, was recalled to France on that account but insisted he had been quite merciful to his adversaries whom he had hanged by the neck until dead. The enemy *bandoleros*, he explained, were uncivilized and strung up their cap-

Early Mexican History

After the Spaniards conquered the Aztecs in 1521, their new colony, which we would call Mexico but they preferred to call New Spain or Nueva España, grew to include Guatemala, most of Central America and the future Southwest United States. Spain would rule this colony for almost 300 years, extracting vast amounts of gold and some silver from the conquered people.

The precious metal proved as much of a curse as a blessing, as unwise Spanish leaders quickly squandered it and then turned to the bankers for interest-bearing loans to fight needless wars, taking Spain from wealth to debt servitude.

In 1810, Mexico revolted under Jose Maria Morelos and a priest named Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. Estimates say the native population shrank from 10 or 12 million in 1521 to about 1 million by 1650, thanks mainly to measles and smallpox, to which the native Indians had no immunity.

Spain alienated not only the Indians but also the native-born White people, favoring Spanish-born men for plum government positions in Mexico. Also, taxes were ruinously high. Still, Mexicans remained loyal until Napoleon conquered Spain and put the king in prison. Mexicans concluded the only thing to do was to declare a limited independence so as not to be ruled by France, hoping that the Spanish royals would be restored someday, and then things could go back to what Mexican monarchists considered normal. ✦

tives upside down and facing the Sun to die of thirst. (Michael C. Meyer and William H. Beezley, *The Oxford History of Mexico*, Oxford University Press, 2000, 387)

In April 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox; the War for Dixie Independence was drawing to a close, except for a few isolated events like the stunning exploits of the *CSS Shenandoah*. Now the Yankees would feel free to move against the French in Mexico.

Napoleon was disillusioned by the bad financial news from Mexico, and began to consider some degree of withdrawal from this adventure (Krauze, Enrique, *Mexico: Biography of Power*, HarperCollins Publishers, 1997, 182). With naive optimism, Maximilian was unconcerned, feeling his regime could win the support of the United States.

Oddly, Maximilian understood his military situation was deteriorating rapidly. Juarista troops and assorted guerrillas were fighting in the states of Michoacan, Jalisco, Sinaloa and Nuevo Leon. None of his victories seemed to endure.

Maximilian was not stupid or ignorant. He had reliable information on the strategic situation but saw it from the wrong perspective and failed to draw the logical conclusions. Perhaps we can attribute this to the fact that he was at heart a liberal himself.

He came up with what seemed to him a bright idea: He would adopt a young grandson of Agustin de Iturbide as successor to the throne (seemingly Maximilian was sterile). Clearly he expected his dynasty to be around for a good long while.

Sept. 16, 1865 rolled around, the anniversary of Mexican independence, and what mattered most was still in place: Maximilian continued to have the support of Napoleon. But the French leader kept sending a stream of advice, criticism, reprimands and veiled warnings. Maximilian gave a patriotic speech at one of the Independence Day celebrations, stealing the thunder of Benito Juarez and other liberals.

Maximilian sincerely wished to make the Mexican people happy; he had adopted them like he had the child Agustin. Maximilian and Carlota desired to be considered as much Mexican as anyone else.

But in October came a harsh decree (inspired by Bazaine), called the Black Decree. Anyone suspected of belonging to an armed band could be executed by order of a military court. Essentially when Maximilian signed this decree, he signed his own death warrant, as his enemies could never forgive him for granting Bazaine discretionary power over the life or death of the civilian population.

Maximilian thought Juarez was practically finished, holed up on the American border and controlling only a small bit of territory. He sought to neutralize him once and for all by offering him the plum job of chief justice of the supreme court. But Juarez wouldn't go for it. He wanted all of Mexico, and he expected to get it.

Maximilian boasted that by now "the empress and I were completely Mexicanized."

Then bad news arrived. On January 15, 1866, Napoleon had decided to withdraw his troops from Mexico; within 12 months they would all be gone. Napoleon was faced with pressure from the United States and threatened by Prussia (Prussia would defeat Austria at the Battle of Sadowa, July 3, 1866); public opinion in France was against continuing the intervention; and there was the problem of gross mismanagement of funds in Maximilian's empire and the parasitical bankers.

It was the beginning of the end, although Maximilian could not see it. Without French troops his government could not sustain itself against Juarez and his Yankee allies. Not entirely deluded, he did start to waver: Should he seek support from Britain? Should he abdicate?

Carlota was furiously against abdication, viewing it as a defeat and dishonor to her lineage. She acted decisively. She determined to go to Europe and speak personally to Napoleon's wife Eugénie, to Napoleon, and to the pope, Pius IX, who had blessed Maximilian and Carlota when they had set off for Mexico, but was very displeased when Maximilian failed to reverse the anti-clerical measures instituted by Juarez. Carlota failed to persuade Napoleon and his wife to keep French troops in Mexico, and failed in turn with the pope. While staying in the Vatican (she and her assistant were the first women to stay the night there), she had a mental breakdown and became completely paranoid, convinced someone was trying to poison her. She would eat nothing but the foods prepared for the pope himself.

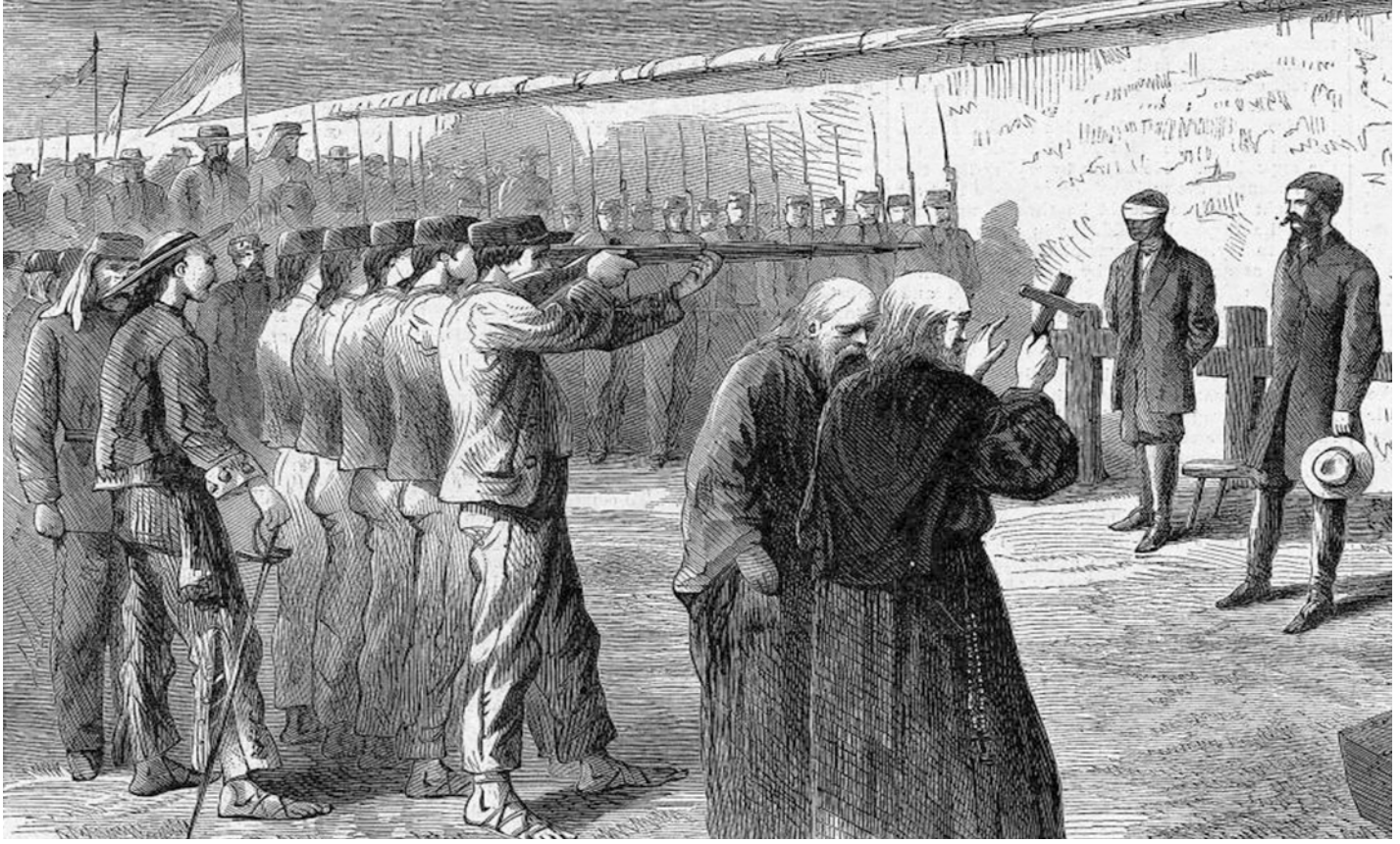
"Maximilian gave a patriotic speech at one of the Independence Day celebrations, stealing the thunder of Juarez and others."

"I suppose," wrote Juarez ironically to a loyalist governor, "you will be very saddened by the departure of Mama Carlota. . . . This hurried departure of the so-called empress is a clear symptom of the disintegration of Maximilian's throne."

Maximilian was ready now to abdicate. He issued a decree repealing the Black Decree of Oct. 3, 1865, that permitted summary executions, but it was too late. (Several high-ranking liberal leaders had been executed under the Black Decree on Oct. 21.)

"Leave, leave that country," a loyal friend in Havana advised, "because in a few weeks time it will become a theater for the bloodiest of civil wars."

The Juaristas had Gen. Mariano Escobedo and other liberal commanders advancing from the north, Porfirio Diaz from the state of Oaxaca in the south, Ramon Co-



Even though urged by many—including Napoleon III—to abdicate and flee Mexico, Catholic Emperor Maximilian refused to abandon his followers. He fought on but was captured and sentenced to death. Telegrams and letters poured into Mexico asking that his life be spared, but Benito Juarez, the full-blooded Zapotec leader of the liberals, would not bend. Maximilian's last words before the firing squad: "May my blood, which is about to be shed, be for the good of the country. Viva Mexico! Viva la independencia!"

rona in the west and Nicola Regules and Riva Palacio in the state of Michoacan. The republicans (liberals) had been winning victories since 1865.

Maximilian was unsure at this point; he decided he would not go until he could leave peace and order behind him in Mexico, which unfortunately was impossible under the circumstances.

He agreed with his mother, who had written him with tears in her eyes saying ". . . in spite of everything, I am obliged now to hope you will stay in Mexico as long as possible and that you can do it with honor."

Maximilian had fits of optimism. His State Council of the five M's—Miguel Miramon, Tomas Mejia, Ramon Mendez, Leonardo Marquez and Maximilian—decided to march their conservative army to Queretaro, under siege now for 70 days. But the reinforcements promised by Marquez never arrived thanks to a defeat handed them at Puebla by Gen. Porfirio Diaz and the cowardice of Marquez himself, whose fate was to die in bed in 1913, about 50 years after his comrades in arms.

Marquez's failure to act broke Maximilian's spirit; he began to seek an encounter with the redemptive bullet. Still he had hopes of survival. Perhaps he could make his way back to Miramar, and write his memoirs.

Taken prisoner, he surrendered his sword to Gen. Escobedo. As he sat in his prison quarters that night, he could hear the liberal soldiers in their camps in the distance singing "Adios, Mama Carlota." Mendez having already been shot, Juarez ordered the courts-martial of Miramon, Mejia and Maximilian. All were assigned high-quality liberal lawyers. Maximilian refused to attend his trial, denying that the court had any jurisdiction over him.

Maximilian instead sent noble telegrams to Juarez, who, he thought, would show him mercy.

Even the U.S. representative would appeal to Juarez, and Garibaldi of Italy, the noted liberal, tried as well. A seductive European princess even threw herself at Juarez's feet. The wife of Miramon entreated Juarez to spare the prisoners' lives. But nothing would move that stony heart; nothing could soften that vindictive soul.

Even with death staring him in the face, Maximilian looked for the silver lining. He commented to the physician who attended him: "I am happy; Altamirano has told me that the liberal government will retain some of my laws."

So it was that on June 19, 1867, on a place called the Hill of the Bells outside of Queretaro, the emperor of Mexico, 35, together with Mejia and young Miramon, met the most Mexican of deaths: execution by the firing squad.

Juarez arrived at Queretaro in his trademark black coach and viewed the body of the emperor. He callously

commented that he merely had short legs.

Maximilian could never face the obvious facts of his paradoxical position as a liberal in a country already ruled by liberals; nor how he had been misled by the Mexican monarchists and used by the French. For him it seemed better to continue deceiving himself, to accept the calls to honor from his family, from his mother, from Vienna. It was better to die. ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 Strange as it seems, the Mexicans have celebrated the "cinco de Mayo" ever since, more so than the actual Mexican Independence Day (Sept. 16, 1810 the day of the *Grito de Dolores* ("cry" or "shout" of Dolores, a small town near Guanajuato). A speech by the priest Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, who would pay with his life for it, was a Mexican declaration of independence from Spain, which started an 11-year war. Hidalgo, a respected priest, was also an unconventional one, with a love of gambling and a rejection of celibacy. Radically, his declaration not only called for the end of Spanish rule in Mexico but also the redistribution of land and racial equality. Not a nice guy, he called for the death of all Spaniards (except himself) and succeeded in killing many Spaniards in the central state of Guanajuato. Surprisingly his actions are ceremoniously repeated annually by the current Mexican government. He later abolished slavery in his liberated territory. Hidalgo died by execution—a common fate in Mexico, and well deserved in his case. His head was placed on display for 10 years as a warning to other insurgents.

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JOHN TIFFANY is an assistant editor of THE BARNES REVIEW. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies.

The Anarchic Political Quagmire That Is Mexico Today

By John Tiffany

Back in 1938, U.S. journalist George Creel wrote: "Our southern neighbor, harried by debt and mismanagement, is plunging toward chaos. Only the United States can save her." Actually this has been the history of Mexico since the fall of the benevolent Christian Emperor Maximilian and the rise of the often Red-leaning mestizo ruling class, and it has only gotten worse. With America following the same path to ruination, it is highly questionable whether we can or should continue to bail out our hostile neighbor.

Mexico has been taking advantage of America for decades by manipulating our pathological gullibility and generosity, sending millions of its own unwanted population across the border to leach off of our welfare system and vote Democratic. The "drug trade," fueled by America's insatiable demand for illegal drugs and marijuana, has led to the rise of ruthless crime cartels that have terrorized the good people of northern Mexico and the United States. Readers will recall the discovery of the burned bodies of 28 student protesters just outside the city center of Iguala, Mexico in 2014—kids who went missing after a protest over hiring practices at the Ayotzinapa Normal School turned violent and policemen opened fire on the demonstrators.

Corrupt cops arrested and took away a number of students, never too be seen alive again. At other times, Mexicans crossing the border have killed law-abiding U.S. citizens. In Mexico itself, law enforcement officers have been beheaded by the drug crime mobs. Ann Coulter in her book *Adios, America* reported how criminal Edgar Jimenez Lugo, a U.S. citizen and "anchor baby" originating in Mexico, beheaded four men and hung their bodies off a bridge south of Mexico City. U.S. officials were unable to stop him from re-entering America after serving less than three years in a Mexican prison, because he was born in San Diego to an illegal alien mother.

"[O]ur anchor baby policy is based on the mental delusions of one Supreme Court justice [Walter Brennan]," she wrote. Illegal immigration—mainly from anarchic Mexico—is crushing America. The mass media is helping the leftists cover up Mexico's crimes, including beheadings. Coulter warns that the practice has been going on in Mexico for years, and has now crossed into the United States. Strangely the press focuses exclusively on Muslim beheadings. Coulter says supposed videos of beheadings in the Middle East in fact have taken place in Mexico.

Notorious murderer Lugo is now believed to be living in Texas.

One can only wonder what Mexico today would be like if it had remained under European rule. ✦

French Intervention in Mexico:
The First Franco-Mexican (Pastry) War

By John Tiffany

The Pastry War (1838-1839), began in 1838 with the naval blockade of Mexican ports and the bombing and capture of the fortress protecting Veracruz (above) by French forces of King Louis-Philippe (left).

Sometimes wars have some pretty odd names—like the War of Jenkins's Ear (1739-42). Almost unbelievable is the death toll in that one—20,000 Britons and 4,500 Spaniards). Then there was the Pastry War—sometimes called the Cake War (1838-39). On the Mexican side there were 95 men dead; on the French side, eight killed. Different factions were struggling for control of the fledgling republic of Mexico, with Guadalupe Victoria as president ejecting Lorenzo de Zavala as governor of the state of Mexico—one of the 31 states of the nation. This was in 1828. After four days of fighting in the streets of Mexico City, Zavala won and installed a new president, Vicente Guerrero. Some foreigners in the city had property destroyed by the rioters. Unable to get compensation from the Mexican government, they turned to their own governments. Despite repeated claims from Frenchmen in the city, France let the matter subside.

Strangely, in 1838 a Frenchman named Remontel stepped forward with the claim that his pastry shop had been looted and ruined by Mexican officers in 1828. He appealed to King Louis-Philippe. The time must have been ripe, because France then demanded enormous reparations—600,000 pesos. A typical daily wage in Mexico was one peso. France was also angry because Mexico had defaulted on millions of dollars worth of loans from France or French-based bankers. In response to an ultimatum, President Anastasio Bustamante failed to pay anything, and France blockaded all Mexican ports on the Atlantic side, bombarded the fortress of San Juan de Ulua and seized the key port city of Veracruz, also capturing almost the entire Mexican navy by December 1838.

Mexico declared war on France. Due to the blockade, from Yucatan to the Rio Grande, Mexicans began smuggling goods through Corpus Christi, in the independent republic of Texas. Texas, afraid the French would blockade their coast as well, organized to stop the smugglers. It is interesting to note that one smuggling party was forced to abandon their cargo—about 100 barrels of flour—on the beach at the mouth of Corpus Christi Bay, thereby giving Flour Bluff its name. Flour Bluff in the Pastry War—it seems appropriate.

Despite the Monroe Doctrine, the United States sent the schooner *Woodbury* not to help the Mexicans, but to help the French in their blockade.

Acting on his own, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna came out of retirement and offered his services; the government ordered him to fight the French by any means necessary. He thus led Mexican forces against the invaders. He was wounded in the leg by French grapeshot. The leg was amputated and buried with full military honors, rather like Benedict Arnold's leg. He exploited his wounds with his silver tongue to catapult himself back into power.

The British intervened diplomatically and got Bustamante to agree to pay the 600,000 pesos for the bakery, and the French forces finally withdrew—until next time—on March 9, 1839. ✦

THE PICTS:

ANCIENT VISITORS TO NEW HAMPSHIRE?

By Marc Roland

On an early autumn morning during the late 19th century, workers were excavating a hole for a fencepost in the rural New Hampshire town of Meredith. About six feet down, their shovel brought up a heavy, peculiar-looking lump of clay. Inside it, they found an even stranger, egg-shaped stone, one side skillfully carved to resemble a human face. On its right appeared the representation of an upright ear of corn with seventeen kernels above a circle enclosing the likenesses of a rabbit, the foreleg of a deer and a less identifiable crown-like image. On the opposite side from the face appeared a composite glyph of the capital letters M and X. Beneath these was a crescent surmounting two dots and a pair of crossed arrows above a spiral. To the left of the face was the likeness of an Indian teepee over a circle. An eight-rayed figure appeared at the very top and bottom of the stone.

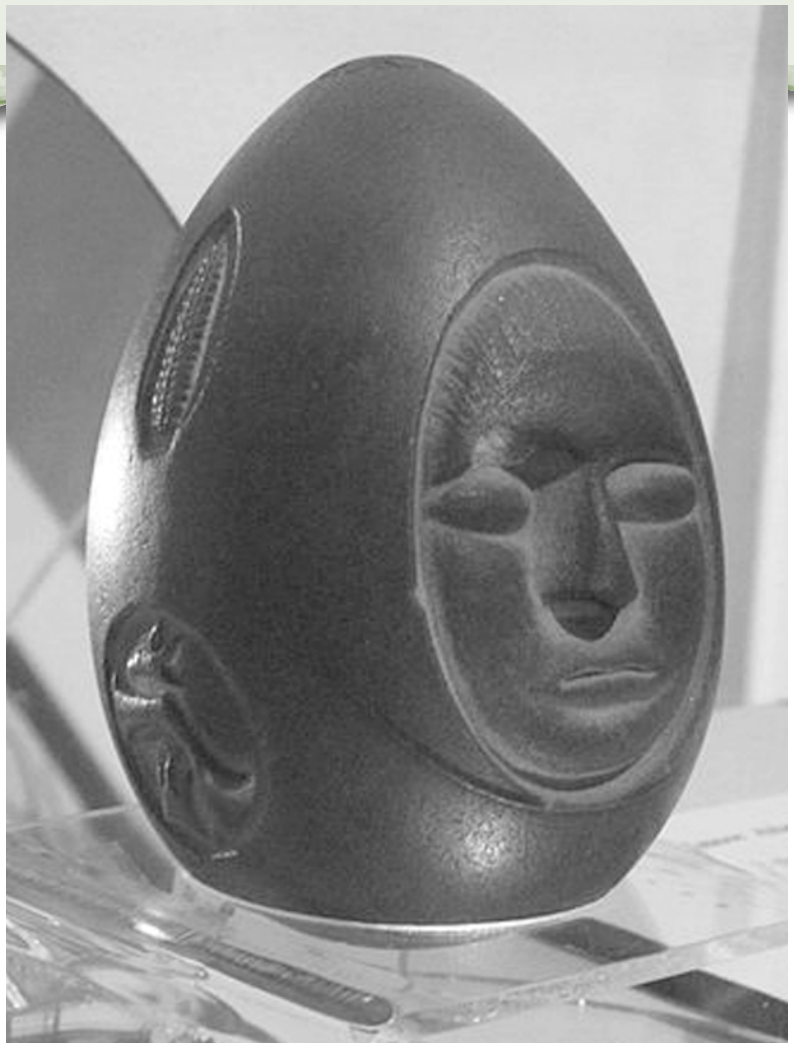
All its images were created by engraving them into the surface, a process known as "counter-relief," distinct from "relief." For example, the face, like the other intaglios, is sunken, with the tip of its nose conforming precisely in line with the object's curved exterior. Sculpting it was no easy task, because the article is as hard as granite, made of mylonite, a fine-grained metamorphic rock derived from sandstone, a type of quartzite formed by seismic transference of subterranean rock layers along fault lines. The stone had to have been imported from far beyond New Hampshire because mylonite is not native to New England.

The size and shape of a goose egg, the dark-brown piece is about four inches long, two and one-half inches thick, and weighs 18 ounces.

The fencepost workers brought their find to the distinguished citizen who hired them, Seneca Augustus Ladd. As founder in 1869 of the Meredith Savings Bank (still in operation today), with membership in the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, State Historical Society and Massachusetts' Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, he was never suspected of having faked the object as part of some hoax. On the contrary, the discovery was described as an authentically prehistoric artifact by the mainstream journal *American Naturalist* in its November 1872 issue, and the director of Washington, D.C.'s Smithsonian Institution asked Ladd to make a plaster cast of the stone for the American Antiquities Museum.

Following Ladd's death in 1892, his daughter, Frances Ladd Coe, inherited the item, donating it 25 years later to the New Hampshire Historical Society, today the Museum of New Hampshire History, in Concord, the state capital, where it is now publicly displayed. While the *American Naturalist* article's described it as "a remarkable Indian relic," curators at the Museum of New Hampshire History separated the Winnepesaukee Stone from their Native American 1800's-era cultural artifacts. "It may very well have been the work of someone living in a faraway place and time," wrote Brian Hill in August of 2015 for *Ancient Origins*, "as nothing like its fine workmanship has been produced by [North] American tribes living locally in the area. . . . There are no other known objects bearing similar markings or designs in the United States."[1]

Although they have eluded understanding for the last 143 years, their closer scrutiny within the New Hampshire find's geographical context clearly reveals its origins with a people remembered as the Picts. The name was applied to them by 1st century Roman occupation forces in Britain, where native warriors from the north often tattooed their bodies with ornate, colorful designs, a practice that gave rise to the word *Picti*



The Winnipesaukee Stone on display at Concord's Museum of New Hampshire. Top left: Behind the face of Andraste—the Picts' lunar goddess, divine patroness of the hunt—a circle encloses descending images of a rabbit (her symbolic companion), a deer's foreleg (signifying the hunt itself) and a Pictish glyph. In the oval above stands the representation of an ear of corn. Top above: a blank circle for Andraste's full moon floats beneath an Indian teepee. Bottom above, in order of appearance, is the Picts' astronomically derived "Z-rod glyph," their characteristic "Crescent V-rod glyph," and celestial spiral.

(from the Latin *pingere* "to paint," or *pictus*, "painted") for a "painted or tattooed people."

While "Picts" was a generic term for indigenous inhabitants north of the Forth-Clyde Isthmus, they more probably referred to themselves as the "Albans" or "Whites." The original title of the *Pictish Chronicle* was the *Duan Albanach*, and the *De Situ Albanie* references much of Scotland as "the Kingdom of Alba," or "Kingdom of the White People." Even in modern Gaelic, the name for Scotland is *Alba*, "White Land."

In the myths of ancient Britain, its first monarch was Albion, titan brother of Atlas, the eponymous king of Atlantis. *Alba*, or "Pictland," as the imperial Romans called it, was a confederation of tribes residing in what is today eastern and northern Scotland, including some of the Orkney Islands. The Picts were ethnically and linguistically Keltic, but distinct from all their kinsfolk occupying the rest of Britain, because they melded with earlier, resident megalithic culture-bearers.

This amiable amalgamation is referenced by several Ogam inscriptions in local, unknown languages spoken by stone age indigenes. Native to the British Isles, Ogam was an ancient alphabet, consisting of 25 or so characters formed by parallel strokes on either side of or across a continuous line. Scotland's Neolithic and later Bronze Age societies were less than remnant cultures by the 6th century B.C., when Keltic immigration from the European mainland began, but at least whispers of their former "big stone" construction techniques and achievements in astronomy lingered on, however attenuated, to influence Pictish development.

Most Picts were Iron Age metallurgists and farmers, but many were skilled shipwrights and renowned

sailors: "The Picts are associated with piracy and raiding along the coasts of Roman Britain. Pictish pirates were probably merchants on other occasions." Archeologists have found "evidence of long-distance trade with Pictland, tableware and storage vessels from Gaul, probably transported up the Irish Sea. . . . While long-distance travel was unusual in Pictish times, it was far from unknown, as stories of missionaries, traveling clerics and exiles show."[2] Common themes in surviving Pictish art include numerous depictions of sea creatures, particularly the dolphin, from which the Albans claimed descent, and kelpies, water spirits in Scottish folklore, typically taking the form of a horse.

The earliest surviving records of the Picts go back less than 2,000 years, during their first clashes with the invading legions of Roman Emperor Hadrian. He built the famous wall in his own name as an attempt to protect Roman-controlled Britain from Pictish attacks. It held them back for the next three centuries, although it likewise indicated the farthest northern extent of imperial ambitions.

The Kingdom of Alba was eventually brought down, not by external foreign aggression, but through internal discord fomented by proselytizing Christians exploiting inter-tribal rivalries on behalf of religious conversion. Not long after the end of the 10th century, Pictish identity had been subsumed in a Gaelic confusion of numerically overwhelming outsiders, who knew little and cared less about the sinfully "heathen" Kingdom of Alba.

If hardly more is known concerning the Picts, that is because "Pope Gregory in the 6th century decreed that all pagan statues and temples be destroyed in Britain and replaced with Christian churches."[3] The only artifacts surviving after more than a millennium of material Pictish culture are fewer than 300 engraved stones, most of them fragmented. Recurring among these broken pieces is an equivalent of the Picts' national emblem: a crescent on its side intersected by an 80-to-85- degree chevron.

The meaning of this unique if ubiquitous symbol was lost until a few years ago, when Canadian archeoastronomer, Jason Nigel Bellchamber, proved that it is a celestial marker indicating (with the right arrow) 15 to 20 days after the spring equinox, and (with the left arrow) 50 to 55 days following the fall equinox. These intervals define, respectively, the agricultural time span in northeastern Scotland, where the growing season begins and ends in the periods specified by the crescent and chevron. Without knowledge of these date parameters, farming at latitudes of 56.5 north to 59 degrees north, the geographical location of ancient Alba, would not have been possible.

Bellchamber explains how "the Pictish farmers also knew how to use lunar cycles to plant and harvest with," as suggested by the crescent moon in their ideogram. "A full Moon makes the ground moister, and a new Moon will make it drier." He cites a section in the *Old Farmer's Almanac*, "Planting by the Moon," which told of agricultural folk procedures deeply rooted in prehistory: "Above-ground crops are planted during the light of the moon (new to full); below-ground crops are

PICTISH IMAGERY

Left: The three-foot-tall Invereen Stone has been preserved at Edinburgh's Museum of Scotland since it was uncovered by a farmer plowing his field in 1932, near Inverness. The top Crescent V-rod and lower Z-rod glyphs reverse positions on New Hampshire's Winnipesaukee Stone. **Top right:** Close proximity of a circle representing the full moon beneath a Crescent V-rod engraved on another Scottish monolith emphasizes the glyph's astronomical significance.
Bottom right: In what amounted to the Picts' emblem, the Crescent V-rod was a calendrical marker defining the beginning and end of their growing season measured in lunar cycles.

planted during the dark of the Moon (from the day after it is full to the day before it is 'new' again)."[4]

These nocturnal methods, not typical of Keltic farmers elsewhere, were likely adopted from local, Neolithic predecessors, who originally obtained such information from the astronomical alignments of their standing stones, and doubtless passed along to the Pictish newcomers supplementary astroagricultural tools like the *Crescent V-rod*. That it reappears on the Winnipesaukee Stone can only mean that visitors from Northern Europe arrived in pre-Columbian North America, as denoted by the depth at which the find was made and its iconic symbol. Its only discrepancies from the Pictish version are the addition of two dots and lower placement of both arrows, indicating the latitudinal difference in planting seasons between Scotland and New Hampshire.

Other images on the surface of the artifact repeatedly underscore its Pictish identity. Above the crescent with arrows is an X connecting a pair of vertical strokes. Placed on its side, this glyph is a variant (there were many such variations in Alba) of another Pictish ide- gram, known as the "Z-rod." Although its meaning is unknown, it appears to have had astroagricultural significance, like the more common *Crescent V-rod*.

A spiral, universally associated throughout Western antiquity with the movement of a heavenly body, is engraved beneath the crescent with arrows. Its celestial alignments, Bellchamber states, were determined by a megalithic circle oriented to the North Star, which is depicted at the very top and bottom of the Winnipesaukee Stone with eight rays. Numerous seafaring cultures in the ancient Old World identified this number with Polaris. The Phoenician name for the North Star, *Eshmun*, means "the Eighth."

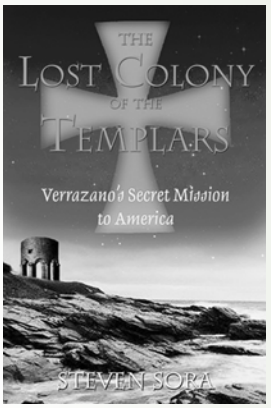
After 1900 B.C., Thuban lost its place as the Pole Star in dynastic Egypt. "Anup, the highest power at the Pole, then becomes arranger of the stars," as "the eighth . . . said to fix the places of the seven glorious ones [the stars as gods]."[5]

"The [North Star's] eight lines are symbolic of the four corners of space—north, south, east and west—and time: two solstices and two equinoxes."[6]

The face on the Winnipesaukee Stone bears a resemblance to the Keltic lunar deity, Andraste. Her identity is affirmed by a blank circle self-evidently signifying the full Moon, which, as described above, was critical to Pictish agricultural practices. Like other lunar goddesses (the Etruscan Losna, Greek Artemis, Roman Diana, Mayan Ixchel, Pawnee Pah, Navajo Yoolgai Asdzaa *et al.*), her avatar and constant companion was the rabbit. Its image appears in a circle on the New Hampshire object above the representation of a deer's severed foreleg, symbolizing the hunt, of which Andraste was the divine patroness. Beneath it is nothing less than a Pictish glyph, its meaning unknown.

Over the trio of encircled ideograms stands an ear

The Lost Colony of the Templars: Verrazano's Secret Mission to America



In 1524 the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano was sent by French King Francis I on an expedition ostensibly to find a shorter route to China. However, his true mission, author Steven Sora suggests, was to contact a Templar colony that might have been established in what is now Newport, Rhode Island, by Henry Sinclair at the end of the 14th century. In his expedition log Verrazano recorded that his only stay on this journey was at Newport Harbor, the site of a tower built to the exact measurements of a Templar baptistery, a sacred sanctuary representing baptism and eternal life. This tower is a remnant of Sinclair's voyage to America nearly a century before that of Columbus (who had access to Sinclair's maps thanks to his wife—Sinclair's great-granddaughter). While Verrazano's mission succeeded in finding the tower, the colony itself eluded him. His backers then decided to resurrect the dream of Acadia—a place where they could aspire to higher knowledge without fear of church or state—by creating a new secret society that included Huguenots and Catholic Sulpicians. This Company of the Holy Sacrament would lay the foundations for Montreal in an attempt to realize the ambitions of Sinclair and his Templar companions, as well as to stave off efforts by the Jesuits to transform Quebec into a fiefdom of the orthodox church. Quebec's motto, "*Je me souviens*" ("I remember"), is a reference to this secret history. *The Lost Colony of the Templars*—softcover, 288 pages, #689, $17 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.—is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com. (Email sales@barnesreview.org outside U.S. for S&H to your nation.)

of corn parallel to the rendering of a typical Plains Indian teepee. The appearance of these North American images among identifiably Pictish elements recalls 1872's *American Naturalist* article, which suggested that the Winnipesaukee Stone "commemorates a treaty between two tribes," one of them from the other side of the world.[7] Indeed, the depicted corn may tell us why the Picts undertook such a long, hazardous voyage. They were a farming people struggling to scratch a living from Scotland's rocky, difficult soil, and undoubtedly experienced severe periods of under-productivity. Occasional desperation caused by such food shortages may have tempted them to sail to North America for relief. Roman occupation of Europe and, later, tribal rivalries with other Keltic groups in Britain and on the continent left the Picts only with a transoceanic option. Arriving on the Atlantic shores of what is now New Hampshire, they struck up an agreement of some kind with its native inhabitants, who loaded the Picts' ships with enough corn to at least alleviate conditions back in the homeland, far across the sea.

In light of the Winnipesaukee Stone's superior craftsmanship, unlike anything of the kind produced by pre-Columbian American Indians anywhere, it was probably carved by one of the visiting Picts, who presented it to the Indians as a token of cooperation between their two peoples. More specifically, the object is a *Glainnaider*, or *Glain-nan-Druidhe*, Gaelic for "Druid's Glass." The Druids were priests and soothsayers of the ancient Keltic religion, and a *Glainnaider* was part of their magical kit. The renowned Scottish mythologist of the last century, Lewis Spence, describes it as an "ornament, which the Druids were wont to carry suspended from their necks as a mark of their office [which may explain controversial holes drilled at either end of the Winnipesaukee Stone]."[8]

The *Glain-nan-Druidhe* was also referred to as the Serpent's Egg, because the Druids were additionally known as *Nadredd*, or adders, symbolic of their powerful, mysterious wisdom. "The Serpent's Egg is a so-called oval ball of crystal [the Lake Winnepesaukee Stone is quartzite]. He who possessed it was certain to gain any lawsuit in which he might engage, and would be 'well received by kings'," useful when negotiating with Indians for corn. "In many parts of Wales, Scotland and Cornwall, people retained superstitious ideas concerning the origin and virtues of these 'eggs'."[9]

Lake Winnipesaukee derived its name from an Algonquian-speaking people notable for growing corn along fertile central New Hampshire river beds. Before their extermination at the hands of other Indian tribes during the first half of the 18th century, the Winnipesaukee were portrayed with somewhat European facial features—perhaps resulting from ancient liaisons with Keltic visitors—by Colonial sketch artists, who additionally reproduced the tribe's singular headgear, which bore a striking resemblance to a Phrygian cap. {See facing page.—Ed.] This conical cap with the top pulled forward originated in and was forever afterward associated with Phrygia, an Indo-European kingdom that flourished in Asia Minor—modern west-central Turkey—2,700 years ago.

Coincidentally, the Picts claimed their ear-

The Picts struggled to farm Scotland's rocky soil, reason enough for them to seek additional food supplies from the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. A Pict-style fort in New Hampshire, not far from the Winnipesaukee Stone's discovery, is dated from 100 to 500 A.D., a period bracketing the Picts' cultural florescence. Left, a tattooed Pictish sentinel among the rocks.

A UNIQUE TRIBE

When Anglo-French settlers arrived in New Hampshire during the early 1600s, they encountered an indigenous people unlike any other tribal population. The Winnipesaukee, after whom the engraved stone was named, occasionally evinced fair skin, light eyes, even red hair, and wore a kind of hat found nowhere else, save in Phrygia, the Picts' pre-Scottish homeland. Top, a Roman era marble bust of Phrygian vegetation-god Attis, wearing a Phrygian cap. Right, a Winnipesaukee warrior with European cast of facial features wears a Phrygian cap in this mid-18th-century illustration.

liest ancestors came from the Thracian Sea, the extreme northern part of the Aegean Sea that includes Asia Minor's west coast. The 5th century B.C. Greek historian Herodotus of Halicarnassus wrote that the Phrygians were, in fact, Brygians, the inhabitants of Thrace, roughly corresponding to modern Bulgaria, on the northern shores of the Aegean.[10]

"Brygia" and "Phrygia" are variants of the same root-word. These Brygians/Phrygians migrated during the chaotic, final years of the late Bronze Age, circa 1200 B.C., into the southern Balkans from Asia Minor. At least some of them traveled farther to Scotland, where they adopted local Keltic and Neolithic customs to become the distinctive Picts, a harmonious blending of three Aryan peoples.

In any case, Meredith, where the Lake Winnepesaukee Stone was found, is bounded to the northeast by Lake Winnipesaukee, which is accessible to the Atlantic via the Winnipesaukee River flowing west from the lake to join the Pemigewasset River, running south to Massachusetts and into the ocean. Pictish seafarers arriving on the eastern seaboard would have enjoyed a direct passage to Lake Winnipesaukee. At a strategic fork of the Pemigewasset and Winnipesaukee rivers, near the town of Sanbornton, "is a remarkable structure for New England," observed *Sourcebook* editor, William R. Corliss, "quite out of place," because it is an ancient, hilltop fort.[11]

The emplacement was mentioned as long ago as 1822 by surveyor J.B. Moore, who described the massive walls as "about three feet in thickness, constructed of stones outwardly, and filled in with clay, shells, gravel, etc from the bed of the river and shores of the bay. . . . They were placed together with much order and regularity, and when, of their primitive height, the walls must have been very strong, at least sufficiently strong for all the purpose of defense against an enemy to whom the use of firearms was unknown."[12]

Corliss adds that "the width of the U-shaped, double-walled structure was 250 feet, north to south. When the first European settlers arrived, they found large oak trees growing within the fort," indications that it had been abandoned at least as long ago as A.D. 1400. "Besides stone arrowheads and hatchets, they also picked up crystals cut into the rude shapes of diamonds, squares, pyramids etc," uncharacteristically American Indian, but

reminiscent of the Druids' crystal Serpent Eggs.[13]

Sanborton's prehistoric military installation was a mirror image of hillforts operated by the Picts. Not only were the same building materials and methods, as reported by Moore, used in both New Hampshire and Scotland, they were assembled at the same time, between A.D. 100 and 500. The otherwise unique U-shape he found outside Sanbornton recurred only in Pictland, mostly below the Clyde-Forth line. A U-shaped, 20-acre enclosure dominated the East Lothian valley of Traprain Law until farmers dismantled it in the early 19th century, but modern climbers to Ben Macdui may still see the U-shaped ruins of the highest hillfort ever built at Ben Macdui, at 4,294 feet, the second tallest mountain in Britain after Scotland's Ben Nevis. According to Scottish reporter Alexandra Henton, the U- and "V-shaped ditch and bank [are] typical of Iron Age hillforts."[14]

As the third-largest body of fresh water in New England, Lake Winnipesaukee is almost 21 miles long (northwest to southeast) and from one to nine miles wide (northeast by southwest), covering 69 square miles. Of its 258 islands, two are pertinent to our discussion. Forty-four years ago, Leon L. Morrill Jr. explored remote, seldom-visited Ragged Island: "Here is a monolith bearing a series of pit or cup marks lines up with two other nearby boulders on both the winter and summer solstitial sunsets. On Sandy Island, southwest of Ragged Island, is another monolith, which —if the present trees were removed to open the view—could be seen from the first monolith, and might line up with a further sighting point on the horizon."

> "The Winnipesaukee Stone is a testament to the transatlantic courage and cultural greatness of our European ancestors."

And, Morrill adds, "the cup marks on the first monolith are of special interest, recalling the numerous cup-marked stones in the British Isles."[15]

If the Picts landed in what would much later become New Hampshire, they were not the first. Sixty miles south from Lake Winnipesaukee lies "a group of chambers, underground passages, alignments and inscriptions" dated to circa 4580 B.C., in the town of Salem, as described by Bruce Scofield, Ph.D., a faculty member at the University of Massachusetts.[16] Known as *America's Stonehenge*, "its construction is quite reminiscent of the Neolithic village of Skara Brae in the Orkney Islands of Scotland," observed archeologist Dr. David Zink.[17] *Ancient American* writer James Vieira tells how "stone markers throughout the site provide over 200 alignments with the Sun, Moon and 45 different stars, which have been verified by independent researchers."[18]

America's Stonehenge was raised by the same Neolithic Northern Europeans from whom later Keltic arrivals learned applied astronomy and about another continent on the other side of the ocean.[19] As such, the Lake Winnipesaukee Stone is a testament to the transatlantic courage and cultural greatness of our Iron Age European ancestors. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Hill, Bryan. "Out of Place Artifact: The Mysterious Stone Egg of Lake Winnipesaukee." www.ancient-origins.net/unexplained-phenomena/out-place-artifact-mysterious-stone-egg-lake-winnipesaukee-003622, August 2015.

2 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Picts.

3 Bellchamber, Jason Nigel. "The Pictish Symbol Known as the 'Crescent V-rod' and Its Possible Use as a Seasonal Sundial or Farmers Almanac." http://www.bellchamber.net/Publication/The%20Pictish%20Crescent%20V-rod%20as%20a%20Seasonal%20Sundial%20by%20Jason%20Bellchamber.pdf.

4 *Ibid.*

5 Massey, Gerald. *The Sign Language of Astronomical Mythology*, Montana: Kessinger Publishing, 2005.

6 "Origins and Meanings of the Eight-Point Star." http://moroccandesign.com/eight-point-star.

7 Hill, *op. cit.*

8 Spence, Lewis. *Magic Arts in Celtic Britain*, 1946. https://sidereal-view.wordpress.com/adderserpents-egg-or-druids-glass-by-lewis-spence/.

The Winnipesaukee Stone was avoided by conventional archeologists until 1994, when they investigated its separate holes—each one straight, not tapered, drilled one-eighth inch at the top and three-eighths inch at the bottom—bored through from end to end of the artifact. Although borescope examination suggested that the holes were drilled using steel drills, this news had no real bearing on the identity of the object itself. Neither did scratches noticed in the lower bore, which appears to have been placed on a metal shaft and removed several times. Seneca Ladd, his daughter Frances, or someone else in his family could have tampered with the object, although there is no record of anyone ever having done so. Or, if the holes were not made by American Indians, who only used fire-hardened wood dowels for drilling in material less hard than mylonite, perhaps more technologically advanced Pict metallurgists, well-known for their "fire-steel"— high-carbon or alloyed steel from which sparks are struck by the sharp edge of chert or similar rock—were responsible.

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11 Corliss, William R. *Ancient Structures*. Maryland: The Sourcebook Project, 2001.

12 Squier, E.G. *Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York*. Washington, D.C., 1849.

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14 Henton, Alexandra. "Iron Age Hillforts." www.thefield.co.uk/features/iron-age-hillforts-21556, May 8, 2012.

15 Morrill, Leon, L. Jr. "Possible Megalithic Alignments in New England." *NEARA Newsletter*, 6:15, 1971.

16 Scofield, Bruce, Ph.D. in *Sacred Sites*. Minnesota: Llewellyn Publications, 1992.

17 Dr. David Zink in *Before Atlantis*, Vermont: Bear and Company, 2013.

18 James Vieira. *Ibid.*

19 The 48-page booklet *The Mysterious Megaliths of New England* (softcover, illustrated) by Paul T. Angel is available from The Barnes Review

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of The Barnes Review over the last several years.

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'NO GAS CHAMBERS' . . .

THE LACHOUT DOCUMENT: HOLOCAUST FACT OR FICTION?

BY RONALD L. RAY

WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT the so-called "Lachout document"? In the May/June 2014 TBR, we printed an English translation of the so-called "Lachout document." This was a German version of a declaration by the Allied occupying powers in Austria that there were no "gas chambers" for killing people in numerous concentration or work camps operated by the National Socialist government in the territory of the German Reich. Of course, the Zionists could not let their pet fairy tale so easily be destroyed. A years-long battle ensued to silence the courageous man who exposed this aspect of the Holo-hoax practically at its inception. Because even some Revisionists have questioned the authenticity of the "Lachout document," we present here highlights of its definitive vindication, originally published in *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung* and subsequently in *Historische Tatsachen* No. 91.

Emil Lachout was born on Oct. 20, 1928, in Vienna, Austria. His mother was from a German-Bohemian family from Koeniggraetz. His father, Anton, was a Socialist and member of an organization opposed to the Engelbert Dollfuss government, who also remained skeptical about the National Socialists after the *Anschluss*.

The elder Lachout apparently was rather outspoken, as he was interned briefly twice in the German-Austrian concentration camp for criminals at Mauthausen, and also for a short time in Dachau following the first Maut- hausen sentence. In the Austrian camp, he was well treated and allowed to walk about the grounds. Never did the elder Lachout see any signs at either camp of "gas chambers."

Emil Lachout also got to know Mauthausen personally, although under better circumstances. He trained in school to become an air raid warden and male nurse. In the summer of 1942, he became a medical assistant in the volunteer nursing corps, while also studying engineering. Toward the end of the war, Lachout was made an ambulance driver for the Mauthausen camp and often parked in an open place between the infirmary and the camp jail, where, after World War II, a "reconstructed gas chamber" was erected. But the young man never saw any sign of such an execution chamber during his wartime service.

During the two years following the close of WWII, Lachout completed his engineering studies and worked again as a nurse for the medical service for German prisoners of war. On July 28, 1947, he was hired for the Market and Foodstuff Police in Vienna.

On Oct. 1 of the same year, the Vienna government appointed him to the newly established *Militaerpolizeilicher Dienst* (MPD-Military Police Service[1]),

While inspecting Mauthausen concentration camp for convicted criminals on April 27, 1941, Heinrich Himmler is shown talking to Camp Commandant Franz Ziereis. Also seen here, among others, are Karl Wolff on the left and August Eigruber on the right. Inspected were camp facilities and a granite quarry which was part of the camp; not inspected were the homicidal gas chambers—because there weren't any! Eigruber was the *Gauleiter*, or district leader, of Upper Austria, including the quarry, which was near Linz and had been leased by the SS from the municipal government of Vienna. After the war, Eigruber was hauled before the U.S. Military Tribunal in Dachau and charged with being a war criminal for his part in establishing the camp. He was convicted and hanged.

PHOTO: BUNDESARCHIV, BILD 192-308

which was subordinate to the Allied Commission for Austria. While similar units under other names existed in the other Allied occupation zones, the MPD supported the Soviet occupiers of Vienna in their dealings with the local Austrians. It was comprised originally of 500 Austrians, with a number of Russian officers and non-commissioned officers—the latter as translators.

Lachout's service with the MPD was established as part time, while he also continued with his primary job and schooling. But there were occasions when the young official would be gone from the latter for as long as a week. There were periodic border incidents, for example with Czech bandits dressed as Russian soldiers, which required the attention of the MPD, whose members were provided firearms, while the gendarmes and border guards were unarmed and could do nothing.

It may be, as the author of the *Historische Tatsachen* (HT) article, Johannes Heyne, suggests, that these sorts of events explain why the records of the MPD either were sealed or destroyed. In any event, Lachout belonged to the group until the end of the Allied occupation in 1955, after which he resumed full time his primary employment with the Vienna city government. He also began work on Saturdays as a Lutheran religion teacher, which later became his chief occupation.

THE MAUTHAUSEN "DEATH CAMP"

On May 7, 1945, the Mauthausen concentration camp—used by the Germans to intern serious criminals, who labored in a nearby quarry—was occupied by the U.S. Army. From May 21 to May 28, Maj. Eugene S. Cohen and a Capt. Levy forced German prisoners of war from the Jahnschule/Urfahr camp to remodel a basement of the Mauthausen infirmary into a shower room, which was presented to the world as a "gas chamber," including an alleged double crematory oven.

In summer 1945, the Russians took over Mauthausen and used it for barracks. Heyne writes, "Whether out of ignorance of or disregard for the propaganda already begun in the West, [the Soviets] sent their troops to shower in the 'gas chamber.' The German prisoners of

war had done a suitably good job. The jury-rigged 'gas chamber' actually had running water."

Hans Marsalek, who had been freed from his Mauthausen internment by the Americans, claimed that the camp commandant, Franz Ziereis, ostensibly provided a deathbed "confession" of the existence of camp gas chambers. However, U.S. Col. Richard Seibel and Prof. Premsyl J. Dobias, who had been present at Ziereis's death, disputed the Marsalek account. In 1989 and 1990, a criminal court in Vienna declared the alleged Ziereis confession to be an after-the-fact forgery. Other former inmates of Mauthausen made similar claims about the work camp being a "death camp."

CLAIMS OF THE LIBERATORS

The American "liberators" claimed officially that the purpose of the camp complex was the "extermination of all prisoners." (Similar to Auschwitz, Mauthausen also comprised certain neighboring concentration camps.) After listing all manner of supposed execution methods, including gassing, the Americans also made the outrageous claim that "nearly 2 million political opponents" of the Nazis were "murdered" there. They did not attempt to explain or prove where these millions came from, nor where their bodies and ashes were buried.

Insofar as they were not killed at the time of occupation, the men who had staffed the camp were deported to Dachau, where infamous "criminal confessions" were extracted from them during interrogation. Most were later hanged after a show trial, conveniently preventing any retractions. Despite efforts to suppress outside knowledge of these proceedings, it became known that the confessions were obtained under torture, eliciting worldwide protest, including from the German Catholic bishops' conference, which included famous anti-Nazi Cardinals Michael von Faulhaber and Clemens von Galen (d. March 22, 1946).

Subsequent investigations by the Allies uncovered the fact that very many "eyewitnesses" from the Mauthausen camps and elsewhere had lied, and that there had been no execution gas chambers in any camps anywhere in the territory of Germany or Austria. These investigations resulted in the release of many falsely accused and were the origin of the "Lachout document." In fact, a memorandum from the Austrian state chancellery had stated as early as Aug. 29, 1945, that there had been no gas chambers for taking human lives in Mauthausen or anywhere else in German territory.

Aside from the Allied propaganda, the origin of which often can be traced back to Jewish military personnel, Lachout noted in a sworn affidavit in 1987 that many of the so-called eyewitnesses invented their stories, in order to portray themselves as victims and try to evade serving the rest of their criminal sentences. Some were demonstrably never in the camps they said they were.

In May 1946, the Russians left Mauthausen and turned it over to Austrian locals, who partially stripped it for building materials, including the showers described earlier.

As mentioned above, once news of the brutal torture of German prisoners of war—or "disarmed enemy combatants," as the war criminal Dwight Eisenhower titled them—became public, the Allies were forced to investigate their own activities. A number of commissions were established, among which was one for Austria under the oversight of the MPD, which also received the task of evaluating reports from other commissions, according to Lachout's later affidavit. During the investigative phase, the young Austrian was required to assist in interviews and medical examinations of tortured Wehrmacht and SS soldiers. His recounting of the Allies' bestial brutality, based on these experiences, brought listeners at the 1988 Canadian trial of Revisionist Ernst Zuendel to a dead silence.

THE "LACHOUT DOCUMENT"

Following the review of the investigations, then-Lt. Lachout prepared a circular letter in German, summarizing the findings. This letter was translated into English, French and Russian for the responsible offices of the Allied occupation forces. Altogether, some 60 copies were prepared. The document was issued officially by Lachout's Russian superior, who used a German name as a pseudonym, Maj. Anton Mueller. Lt. Lachout countersigned in attestation. It is a translation of this document:

> The Allied Investigation Commissions have to this point established that no human beings were killed with poison gas in the following concentration camps: Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Dachau, Flossenbuerg, Gross-Rosen, Mauthausen and neighboring camp, Natzweiler, Neuengamme, Niederhagen (Wewelsburg), Ravensbrueck, Sachsenhausen, Stutthof, Theresienstadt.
>
> In these cases, it was possible to prove that confessions were extorted through torture and witness statements were false.
>
> This is to be taken into consideration in the cross-examination investigations and interrogations.
>
> Former concentration camp internees who make declarations during interrogations about the murder of human beings with poison gas in these concentration camps, especially of Jews, are to be made aware of this result of the investigation. If they should further insist on their statements, a citation for a false witness statement is to be issued.

Let us repeat: the Allies themselves were forced to deny their own false propaganda about supposed Nazi-run homicidal gas chambers almost immediately after the end of WWII hostilities.

This, however, did not stop the Austrians from constructing a phony house of horrors during the same time at Mauthausen, as a "memorial." The American-built "gas chamber" served until the 1960s, when the Austrians decided to build a bigger and better fraud in an underground refrigeration room put in by the Soviets. Compared to the Americans' "2 million murdered" claim, though, the Austrians settled on the rather more modest lie of 4,000 "gassed to death." Space limitations unfortunately prevent us from examining in detail the absurd grotesqueries of the Mauthausen propaganda museum.

As late as 1960, the truth that there were no gas chambers used to kill people anywhere on German or Austrian territory could still be uttered publicly unchallenged. On Aug. 19 of that year, respected historian Martin Broszat, head of the *Institut fuer Zeitgeschichte* in Munich, could freely write that "neither in Dachau, nor in Bergen-Belsen, nor in Buchenwald were Jews or other internees gassed to death" —or for that matter, anywhere in the "Old Reich." Broszat still believed (erroneously), however, that gassings took place in occupied Polish territory.[2]

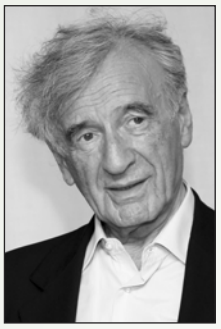
So it was that the "Lachout document" passed its existence unchallenged until the late 1980s.

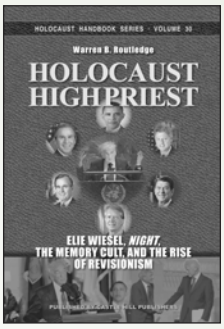
WAR AGAINST THE TRUTH

In 1987, the Jews began a campaign to bilk hundreds of millions of dollars in "reparations" out of Austria, claiming the country was "not a victim-state, but a criminal-state." The Socialist interior minister, Karl Blecha, sought to head off this extortion campaign.

Coincidentally, Friedrich Rainer, the son of the former National Socialist *Gauleiter* of Kaernten, began a lawsuit in 1986 against Simon Wiesenthal, to defend his father's honor. The purported Mauthausen gas chamber became a topic during the proceedings, and Blecha saw an opportunity to defend Austria against the Zionist blackmailers. He informed Rainer of a document which proved the swindle of the gas chamber. Because Maj. Mueller had long since disappeared from the scene, Blecha referred Rainer to Emil Lachout for testimony on the genuine character of the exculpatory evidence.

Interestingly, the judge rejected Lachout as a witness with the statement that, "It is recognized by the court [*gerichtsbekannt*] that there were no gas chambers in Mauthausen." Wiesenthal, who had claimed that *four million* had been gassed to death in Mauthausen, remained uncharacteristically silent and made no complaint against the judge. Nevertheless, in October 1987,




HOLOCAUST HANDBOOK SERIES · VOLUME 30
Warren B. Routledge
HOLOCAUST HIGHPRIEST
ELIE WIESEL, NIGHT, THE MEMORY CULT, AND THE RISE OF REVISIONISM

Holocaust High Priest:

Elie Wiesel, "Night," the Memory Cult & the Rise of Revisionism

By Warren Routledge

Holocaust High Priest weaves together multiple compelling and interrelated narratives. The book's main concern is to present the world's first unauthorized biography of Elie Wiesel. It shines the light of truth on the mythomaniac who, in the 1970s, transformed the word "holocaust" and made it the brand name of the world's greatest hoax: that Adolf Hitler gassed six million Jews in specially created homicidal chambers in an attempt to exterminate European Jewry. In these pages, both Wiesel's personal deceits and the whole myth of "the six million" are mercilessly exposed and laid bare.

Through a close reading of several of Wiesel's published texts, with emphasis on his alleged "autobiography," the novel *Night*, the author demonstrates Wiesel's appalling ignorance of both the physical details and layouts of the Auschwitz and Buchenwald camps, and this ignorance also extends to German administrative protocols and procedures. Amazingly, the novel's chronology of the events said to have happened in the author's life is also disjointed, confusing and internally contradictory. The author also shows the role played by "retroactive continuity" in the "holocaust" story.

Also included is a historical account of the rise of Holocaust Revisionism, mainly in the U.S. and France, in response to the many obvious lies contained in the official narrative. From the sudden appearance of the Revisionist work of Prof. Butz and Prof. Faurisson in the 1970s, through the Zuendel trials of the 1980s, to the work of contemporary Revisionists like Bradley Smith, Germar Rudolf, Carlo Mattogno, Thomas Kues and others today, this study shows, through the words of the Holocaustian extremists themselves, how effective the Revisionists have been in demolishing their lies.

This book also discusses all those U.S. Jews, young and old, who have been turned off by one or another aspect of the holocaust story and its use within the U.S. Jewish community, but who never criticize it openly for non-Jewish ears.

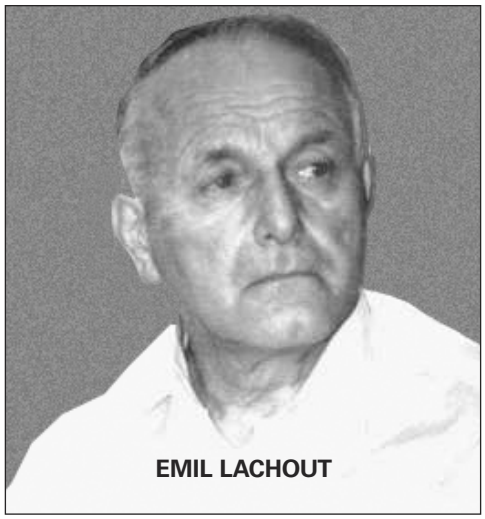
Softcover, 474 pages, #711, *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5. Purchase online at www.barnesreview.com.

Lachout swore out the affidavit we mentioned previously, testifying to his activity with the Allied Investigative Committee in the 1940s.

Blecha took other steps for the truth, including providing a copy of the Mueller-Lachout circular letter to famed Revisionist Gerd Honsik, who published it in his journal, *HALT!* Seeing their gravy train about to derail, the Holocaust® industry swung into high gear. Pressure may have been put on Blecha to retract his efforts. Certain is that Lachout was approached in this vein.

Referring to Oct. 27, 1987, Lachout stated, "I won't say much, but they offered me a pretty sum of money, if I would retract my statements. To this end, they promised to build for me a golden bridge, in order easily to escape the noose." But Lachout stood steadfast and reaffirmed his previous testimony.

Recognizing that what became known as the "Lachout document" undermined the entirety of their lucrative Shoah business, the Holohoaxsters enlisted the *Dokumentationsarchiv des oesterreichischen Widerstandes* [DOeW—Documentation Archive of the Austrian Resistance, a government-funded leftist organization dedicated to protecting the Jewish "holocaust" myth. —Ed.] to discredit and ruin the intrepid Lachout.



EMIL LACHOUT

For the next dozen years, the DOeW dragged Lachout through the court system and the court of public opinion, attempting by every means to destroy him and his livelihood. They published lies and manufactured false evidence repeatedly, claiming Lachout forged numerous documents. He was even twice sent for psychiatric evaluation and falsely described as mentally incompetent on one of those occasions.

Through all of it, Lachout remained unbent and, when his enemies successfully sent him into early retirement by threatening his employers, he used his new free time to research more than 12,000 pages of documentation in his own defense. Among these were a 1947 Soviet plan of the camp, which showed no gas chamber, and the Fred Leuchter and Silvio Hartl reports proving the alleged gas chamber could not be used for executions.

Of special note is the corroborating testimony published in the 1950s by Stephen F. Pinter, who had been an investigator and prosecutor at the Dachau war crimes trials after WWII. Appalled by the injustice of the proceedings, and without knowledge of the Mueller-Lachout statement, Pinter had written repeatedly and publicly about the illegal interrogation of German POWs, the myth of the 6 million ("the number of 1 million was certainly never reached") and the absence of any homicidal gas chambers in Germany or Flossenbuerg, Austria. (Pinter stated late in life that he did not visit Mauthausen.)

The DOeW was forced to retract its calumnies against Lachout, and their lawsuits were finally quashed. Because the Austrian courts could find no sufficient evidence against Lachout, his testimony and the document bearing his name were thus juridically vindicated as true. On Dec. 15, 1997, the European Human Rights Commission ordered the Austrian government to pay reparations to Emil Lachout. On June 1, 1999, the bold defender of truth received 56,000 Austrian schillings (approximately $5,000) in compensation for the harm done to him by the decade-long juridical harassment.

Nevertheless, Zionist-controlled and influenced organizations continue to defame Lachout, using the long-discredited lies of the DOeW. Wikipedia and Nizkor are but two examples from the Internet.

The 87-year-old freedom fighter remains as unbowed as ever, though. A source in contact with Lachout informed this writer that he has continued on the attack against his persecutors to this day, having filed several lawsuits over the years. We are proud to report, "He has never lost one." May Emil Lachout be a shining inspiration to Revisionists everywhere, and may the "Lachout document" become the stake through the heart of the Holocaustian vampire. ✦

SOURCES:

Heyne, Johannes, "Die 'Gaskammer' im KL Mauthausen—Der Fall Emil Lachout" ["The 'Gas Chambers' in the Mauthausen Concentration Camp—The Emil Lachout Case"], *Historische Tatsachen Nr. 91*, published by *The Barnes Review*, Washington, D.C., and East Sussex, England, 2004.

Schwensen, Klaus, "Stephen F. Pinter: An Early Revisionist," *Inconvenient History*, vol. 4, no. 1 (2012), www.inconvenienthistory.com. (Note, however, that the author incorrectly labels the "Lachout document" a forgery, based on discredited and falsified "evidence" from the *Dokumentationsarchiv des oesterreichischen Widerstandes* [DOeW—Documentation Archive of the Austrian Resistance].)

ENDNOTES:

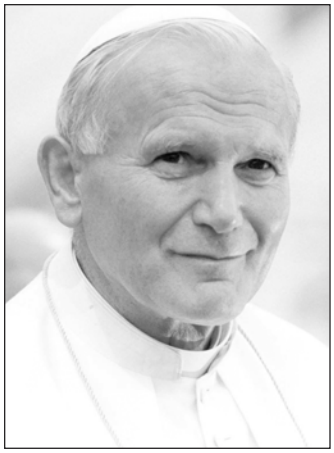
1 We have translated the term as "Military Police Service," but the German name suggests rather that the organization was not true military police, but at most paramilitary in nature. The members wore a uniform and were issued weapons, but they were civilians supporting the military occupiers.

2 For proof that there were no homicidal gas chambers anywhere else in the Third Reich's sphere of influence, for example in Auschwitz, Sobibor and Treblinka, we refer the reader to TBR's Holocaust Handbooks series.

Ronald L. Ray is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review and a freelance author, whose articles appear frequently in our sister publication, American Free Press. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

A Letter from Leon Degrelle to Pope John Paul II Upon the Pontiff's Visit to Auschwitz

Belgian Waffen-SS officer Leon Degrelle guarded no concentration camps during World War II, being too busy defending Europe from the Soviet onslaught on the Eastern Front. But had there been mass genocide of camp inmates, it is sure he would have known and, most likely, spoken out against any such practice had it ever occurred. Imagine how surprised—and later angered—he was by claims that National Socialist Germany had "gassed" 6 million Jews during World War II. But what made him even angrier was the constant stream of Western figures who went along with the biggest of big lies. The announcement that Polish Pope John Paul II would be traveling to Auschwitz to pay homage to the "millions of prisoners killed there" prompted the Catholic Degrelle to write the pope a letter setting the record straight. We originally published this letter back in 2009, but with Pope Francis's recent visit to America, and the launch of Degrelle's book *My Revolutionary Life*, we thought it was worth running again.



POPE JOHN PAUL II **GEN. LEON DEGRELLE**
Belgian Waffen-SS officer inspired to write pontiff a letter.

In exile May 20, 1979
To HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN PAUL II
The Vatican City

Most Holy Father:

I am Leon Degrelle, and I was the leader of Belgian Rexism (the Rexist Movement) before the Second World War. During the war I was the commander of the Belgian volunteers on the Eastern Front and fought in the 28th Walloon Division of the Waffen-SS. This will certainly not be regarded as a recommendation by everyone. I am, however, a Catholic like you, and I believe that I am entitled to write to you as a brother in the faith.

I am concerned by the announcement in the press that during your coming visit to Poland, from June 2-12, 1979, you are going to concelebrate Mass with all the Polish bishops at the former concentration camp of Auschwitz. Let me say straightaway that I find it very edifying to pray for the dead, whoever they may be and at any place, even in front of the brand-new crematory ovens with their immaculate firebricks.

Even so, I am apprehensive. The fact of being Polish and your adherence to this loyalty ceaselessly reappears in your pontifical behavior. It is human. You are a patriot who participated very deeply in your youth in a tough, bellicose conflict. If old resentments made too strong an impression on you, however, you might be tempted to take part, having now become pope, in secular quarrels which history has still not sufficiently clarified. What responsibility, for example, did the various belligerents have for the outbreak of the Second World War? What role did certain instigators play? Everyone knows that your prime minister, Col. Jozef Beck, was a rather dubious individual. Did he act with the requisite degree of level-headedness in 1939? Did he reject, with undue arrogance, certain chances of reaching an accommodation

in 1939 with the German government?

And what about later on? Was the war really as it has been described? What were the faults, or even the crimes, of both sides? Have their respective aims always been evaluated objectively? Has not enemy doctrine been misrepresented, either through failing to give it proper consideration, or deliberately because propaganda demanded it? Were not plans attributed to the enemy, and acts assumed to have taken place, whose real existence has never been substantiated?

The church has always been much better informed than anyone else. For 2,000 years, however, it has had a policy of circumspection, and it has always avoided taking up precipitous positions. It has only ever set out to judge from evidence, and to do so in a calm manner, when time has sorted out the rages and the passions, and the wheat from the tares.

In particular, [Germany] was conspicuous for extreme restraint during the Second World War. It was carefully guarded not to peddle the lunatic speculations prevalent at the time. When you are on your native soil, Most Holy Father, and particularly at Auschwitz . . . are you simply going to pray?

I fear above all that your prayers, and even simply your presence in such places, may be immediately diverted from their profound significance and used as a smoke screen by unscrupulous propagandists, who will employ them to relaunch hate campaigns under your cover. These campaigns are based on lies and have poisoned the whole subject of Auschwitz for more than a quarter of a century. [Now 70 years.—Ed.]

Yes, I mean lies. The legend of the massive exterminations at Auschwitz exploited the collective psychosis which, owing to uncontrolled gossip, had unhinged numerous World War II internees. Since 1945, the whole world has been assailed by this legend. Hundreds of lies have been repeated in thousands of books in an increasingly virulent rage. They are reproduced in full color in apocalyptic films, which are outrageous in the way they flay not only truth and probability, but common sense, the most elementary arithmetic, and the facts themselves.

I have been told, Most Holy Father, that you were in the Resistance during the Second World War, with all the physical risks entailed in a form of warfare contrary to international law. Some add that you were interned at Auschwitz. Like so many others, you left it, since here you are pope: a pope who, from all the evidence, did not sniff too much Zyklon B gas. Having been on the spot, Your Holiness must know better than anyone else that the mass gassings of millions of people never took place. Sectarian propagandists hark back so much to these great collective massacres, but did you—as a prime witness—personally see just one being carried out?

People certainly suffered at Auschwitz, but others have suffered too. All wars are cruel. Hundreds of thousands of women and children were horribly turned to ashes on the direct orders of the Allied heads of state. At least as many were killed at Dresden or Hamburg, at Hiroshima or Nagasaki, as suffered or sometimes died in the last concentration camps of the Third Reich. (Of the internees, 25% were political activists or members of the Resistance, and 75% were conscientious objectors, sexual perverts or common criminals.)

Exhaustion used to eat them up. The collapse of morale would eliminate the weaker souls. The cruelties of some guards, which are inevitable in any prison system, further added to the loss of privacy and depression caused by having so many people jammed together. Some of these guards were German, but more often than not they were non-Germans: "kapos" and other internees who had become the torturers of their companions. There must also have been some depraved individuals who invented, in one camp or another, novel ways of killing people.

> "Two-thirds of the internees who died during WWII died at this time, victims of typhus, dysentery and starvation."

Despite all of the above, the Calvary of the majority of the exiles would have come to an end in the joy of the long-awaited day of the return to peace, had not the catastrophe of epidemics such as typhus, which killed many thousands, befallen them during the last weeks. These epidemics were infinitely increased by the savage bombings that cut the railway lines and roads, and sent boats loaded with refugees straight to the bottom, as in [the Bay of] Luebeck [where the Soviets and British sank multiple German passenger liners packed with civilians trying to escape the oncoming Red Army—Ed.].

These raids annihilated the electric networks, the waterpipes and the reservoirs, cut off all restocking of the food supplies, imposed famine everywhere, and prevented the further transport of evacuees.

Two-thirds of the internees who died during the Second World War perished at this time, victims of typhus, dysentery, starvation, and of the interminable delays in the ruined communication channels. This is established by the official figures. At Dachau, for example, following the same statistics of the International Committee, 54 internees died in January 1944 and 101 in February 1944. In 1945, however, 2,888 died in January and 3,977 in February. Of the total of 25,613 internees who died in this camp from 1940 to 1945, 19,296 perished during the last seven months of hostilities. At that time the air terrorism of the Allies no longer served a military purpose, since Allied victory was assured from the beginning of

1945. It no longer required this last dreadful shredding.

Without the savage folly of these indiscriminate poundings, thousands of internees would have survived, instead of being converted into macabre exhibits in April and May 1945. Swarms of press and film "carrion-beetles" bustled about these exhibits, hungry for photos and newsreels. These were taken at sensational angles and were sure to fetch a smart price. They still went to the trouble later on of retouching, superimposing, distorting and faking these photographic documents in order to add finishing touches to the horror, which produced even more hatred.

The propaganda hounds could just as easily have taken miles of similar film of the bodies of German women and children, except that they were 100 times more numerous. They had died in exactly the same way: from hunger and from cold, or machine-gunned on the same frozen flat-wagons and on the same blood-stained roads. But as with the photos of the immense extermination of German towns which had buried 600,000 bodies, care was taken not to publish such pictures! They might have prompted questions and, above all, prevented more bloodletting. The truth is that, in 1945, typhus, dysentery, hunger and the numberless blastings of an unrestrained air force hit foreign internees and the civilians of the Third Reich with no discrimination.

They were both matched by abominations of a type resembling those imagined at the Final Apocalypse.

As for the rest, Most Holy Father, the assertions about an explicit plan for genocide, and, in particular, the alleged entombing of millions of Jews in phantom zyklon B gas chambers at Auschwitz have been hurled and hurled again in an incredible din for so many years. They do not, however, stand up to the slightest serious scientific examination. In 30 years [Degrelle was writing in 1979.—Ed.] not a single document has been able to furnish the slightest official proof.

It is ridiculous to imagine, and above all to pretend, that 24,000 people could have been gassed to death at Auschwitz each day—in batches of 3,000 at a time—in a room of 400 cubic meters. Still less could this have happened, in batches of 700 or 800, in buildings with a floor space of 25 square meters and a height of 1.9 meters, as has been claimed with regard to Belzec. Twenty-five square meters is equivalent to the floor space of a large bedroom [i.e., 269 square feet.—Ed.]. Could you succeed, Most Holy Father, in putting 700 or 800 people in your bedroom?

Seven hundred or 800 people in 25 square meters works out at 30 people to the square meter. A square meter 2 meters high is the size of a telephone booth! Can you picture, Your Holiness, 30 people piling into a telephone booth in St. Peter's Square or at the Great Seminary of Warsaw? Or on a simple shower stand?

If the miracle of 30 human bodies planted like asparagus in the goldfish bowl of a telephone-booth, or the

NEW BOOK FROM THE BARNES REVIEW

Muzzling the Vanquished

An excerpt from Gen. Leon Degrelle's new book *My Revolutionary Life*

By Leon Degrelle

For those of us who escaped in 1945 from the Eastern Front's final hell, torn up by wounds, overcome by sorrows, devoured by pain, what rights do we still have? We are dead men. Dead men with legs, arms, and breath—but dead. To pronounce a word of truth in public or write a dozen lines without lies after having fought pistol in hand against the Soviet machine—above all, to have been a leader called "fascist"—this is immediately seen by the "democrats" as a "provocation."

For a criminal with normal rights, it is always possible to explain away and justify oneself. Has he killed his father? His mother? Bankers? Neighbors? Has he since then gone back to a life of crime? Then newspapers of the world press will open their columns to his "memoirs"; they will publish the tale of his crimes under bombastic headlines, decorated with a thousand gaudy and gory details. It matters not whether the subject is an infamous cut-throat or one of his 10 eager imitators.

A clinical description in America of the most vulgar murderer went through multiple print runs and made millions of dollars—a bestseller for its obsessively nitpicking analyst, Truman Capote.

Other killers at large, such as the late "Bonnie and Clyde," are apotheosized in films and even dictate new fashions in upper-crust malls.

As for those condemned for political reasons, now that depends. It is the color of their political banner that determines their justification or execration. . . .

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one of the 800 people crowded around your camp-bed, had ever been realized, a second miracle would have immediately been indispensable. Otherwise, the 3,000 people—the equivalent of two regiments—crammed together so fantastically in the Auschwitz chamber, or the 700 to 800 people piled up at Belzec (or an account of having 30 occupants to the square meter), would have perished almost immediately as they would have been asphyxiated by the lack of oxygen!

There would have been no need of gas. Before one had finished piling up the last arrivals, bolting the doors and dropping the gas into the room, most would have already stopped breathing. Zyklon B would reach only corpses. (This gas was supposedly either dropped into the room though slits, through holes, by chimney, in the form of hot air, in a vapor, or was discharged along the ground. Take your pick.)

As anyone interested in science can find out, this Zyklon B was, in any case, inflammable, adhesive and dangerous to use. A 24-hour wait would consequently have been necessary, even indispensable, before the first corpse was pulled out of the incredible chamber.

As has been related to us with great pleasure and a thousand spicy details, one would then have been able to extract all the gold teeth and all the teeth with gold fillings, the latter being prudent hiding-places for diamonds. This would supposedly have been done to each batch of 6,000 rigid jaws (3,000) which death had drawn together, and to 48,000 jaws each day—if one believes the official figure of 24,000 gassed every day in Auschwitz alone.

"As anyone interested in science can find out, this zyklon B was, in any case, inflammable, adhesive and very dangerous to use."

Most Holy Father, you must be more or less resigned to enduring the dentist sometimes. Have you ever had a tooth extracted? Or two teeth? When this occurs one is on best terms with the dentist who is operating. He has mirrors trained on the jaws, specialized instruments, and a patient who consents to his injunctions. How long does an extraction take under these optimal conditions? A quarter of a hour? Half an hour?

According to the legend, the foul corpses at Auschwitz were lying on the ground and it was necessary to pry open the hardened jaws (which was done with much difficulty), relax them, and then open them wide. According to the "official" figures, there were only eight operatives to scrutinize not just one bad spot in a tooth, but the two entire sets of teeth. They then had to extract, crack open and empty the teeth—all in less time than a perfectly equipped specialist could do it.

Would your Holiness please take a pencil? At a quarter of an hour per jaw, and with eight desperate extractors engaged in the operation, that makes 16 bodies dealt with an hour, and 160 in a working day of 10 hours with a minute's rest. Even if one were a Stakhanovite [i.e., a Soviet industrial worker given awards and special privileges for exceptional output—Ed.] of dentistry and one doubled the rate of extractions (which is in any case physically impossible), that would make 320. Well, then, Most Holy Father, what about the batches of 3,000 Jews in one go? And what about the days when 24,000 were gassed by Zyklon B? That meant 48,000 jaws to deal with and more than 760,000 teeth to scrutinize daily. Simply confining oneself to the 6 million dead inmates which propaganda ceaselessly repeats to us over and over again (some have doubled or tripled the figure), these tooth pullers would still have been in full operation for years after the war. These extractions, and these alone, with 10 hours of uninterrupted labor, would have consumed 1,875 working days of the entire extraction team.

But these extractions were only a preliminary formality. If appears that it was also necessary to crop millions of heads of hair. Then, according to what all the "historians" of Auschwitz affirm *ex cathedra*, all the body cavities were next examined, before the bodies were passed to the ovens. This was in order to retrieve the diamonds and pieces of jewelry that might have been in the depths of these bodies. . . .

It is absolutely mad. The whole business is insane. And we have not mentioned the other ways the bodies were used for industrial purposes: the manufacture of fertilizer and cakes of soap, which certain people, like the raving Professor Poliakov, have claimed without flinching.

These gassings, croppings, extractions and organ scourings were supposedly repeated on 6 million Jews, or on 7 million, or, according to Father Riquet, on 15 million, or—according to the Larousse Dictionary—20 million (more than the number of Jews in the whole world). If it is necessary to accept the "official" claims of the manipulators of the history of Auschwitz as correct, these operations would still be continuing. You would still have to hold your nose near the gas chambers, Most Holy Father, and still perspire from the heat of the ovens! . . .

If the number of real and natural deaths at Auschwitz had been multiplied by 10 or 20, the swindle could have maintained a certain aspect of believability. But as for the gassings of 700 or 800 people per "bedroom," too much lying ends up looking grotesque. Only the unfathomable and unimaginable stupidity of fools can explain how so much nonsense could be invented, related, proclaimed with great trumpet blasts, filmed in an extraordinary barrage, and believed. "I believe," some individual bravely declared about "the Holocaust," "everything I've

been told." What an exemplary admission!

When the Mass is concelebrated at Auschwitz all hearts will be gripped by love of God and man, and will participate in a renewal of the Sacrifice. How can one imagine for a minute, Most Holy Father, that a priest—a pope—could seem to screen waves of such base hatred and such extravagant lies under his pallium, at the very moment he elevated the chalice to Heaven? Such hatred and lies are the complete opposite of the touching teachings of Jesus Christ. . . .

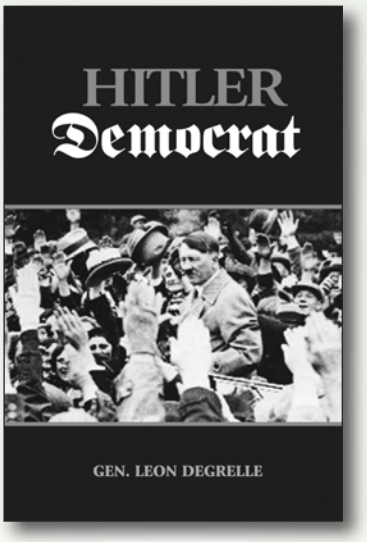
A hundred paces from Auschwitz's fake gas chamber, your message can only be one of charity, fraternity, and equally, one of truth, without which all doctrines collapse. You are going to Auschwitz in order to be moved and to contemplate at one of the high places of human suffering. The causes of that suffering and those responsible will be determined objectively in time by a equable history. They will not be determined by resorting to tortured confessions or the digressions of false witnesses. . . .

Sacrifice, physical suffering, mental suffering and anguish have caused upwellings of the soul in lives which might normally have remained mediocre. This happened everywhere: on the battlefields of the Second World War, where so many soldiers fell after immense suffering, as much as in the work camps where numerous people died, victims of conflicts which overtook and crushed them. Such was the case at Auschwitz, and such was the case on the Eastern Front throughout the years of struggle and sacrifice by millions of young Europeans who, from 1941 to 1945, faced the Communist onslaught.

Atrocities have certainly been committed throughout the entire history of man. Auschwitz, at any rate, was not the first and it will not be the last. We are seeing that only too well at the moment, when so many defenseless women and children are being massacred in the Palestinian camps. They are being crushed by the Israeli air force, which is inviting retaliation against innocent people, in whose memory, unfortunately, a concelebrated Mass will probably never be sung. . . . Powerful people have abused their power hundreds of times. Nations have lost their cool. Not just one in particular, but all of them. Alongside millions of pure and unselfish hearts who offered their youth to an ideal, Germany has had, like everyone else, its share of detestable beings guilty of violence. But what country has not?

Did not the France of the French Revolution invent the Terror, the guillotine and the executions by drowning in the Loire? Napoleon did not intern people, but did he not forcibly enlist hundreds of thousands of civilians from occupied countries, who were sent to die for his glory? There were 51,000 just from Belgium! That is to say more Belgians then perished during the First World War, or in the concentration camps of the Third Reich.

Nearer to our own time, in 1944 and 1945, did not a certain de Gaulle preside over the massacre of tens of



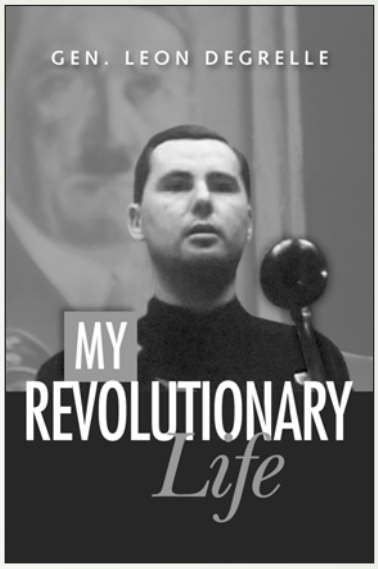
HITLER Democrat

When retired Belgian General Leon Degrelle—the last surviving major figure from World War II—died in Spain in 1994, he was in the early stages of a proposed fourteen volume series of works to be collectively titled "The Hitler Century." At the time of his death, the colorful and outspoken—and exquisitely literary—Belgian statesman had completed some three volumes, but outrageous and insidious intrigues by certain enemies of truth in history sabotaged most of his work. However, thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general's widow—a substantial portion of his work was rescued and published over a period of years in THE BARNES REVIEW, the bimonthly journal of Revisionist thought. Now, that material appears here in *Hitler Democrat* between two covers for the first time. In the end, this volume is not only a monumental work of history, a genuine epic, but it is also in its own fashion a tribute to the man behind it: frontlines fighting Waffen SS officer Leon Degrelle.

Now, for the other side of the story, as only Leon Degrelle could tell it, read *Hitler Democrat* (Softcover, 546 pages, #622, $30 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) To order additional copies, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or write TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. See also www.barnesreview.com

MY REVOLUTIONARY *Life*

BY GEN. LEON DEGRELLE



NEW BOOK!

Finally! After years of painstaking work, Gen. Leon Degrelle's *My Revolutionary Life* is now here in print for the first time in one volume—exclusively from TBR!

Here is Gen. Leon Degrelle's autobiographical account of his daring escape from war-ravaged Germany in 1945 and his adventures after the war. Sentenced to death by firing squad *in absentia* by the Belgian government after the war, Degrelle lived in Spain for over 50 years after flying his way across Europe and crash-landing on a Mediterranean beach, barely surviving. Degrelle's *My Revolutionary Life*—a 217-page volume—has never appeared in print as a book before—and is available only from The Barnes Review. In it, the great Belgian Waffen-SS officer recounts his experiences as a rising nationalist politician, the political situation in Europe before World War II, his battle against the bloody Bolsheviks—not only before, but also during WWII—the last days of the Third Reich and his daring escape to Spain (with a huge price on his head), where he was protected by Gen. Francisco Franco. Painstakingly reconstructed from Degrelle's private lectures, this book is Degrelle at his very best: his amazing memory for detail, his exciting style and story-telling ability, his eyewitness insights into history—this book has it all. Once you start reading, you will not be able to put it down!

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thousands of opponents who had been dubbed "collaborators"?

More recently still, in Indochina and Algeria, did not France cram hundreds of thousands of people into filthy concentration camps, where sadists were in no way lacking? Did not these people include not only the rebellious and those who refused to submit, but hostages, and ordinary civilians rounded up in large numbers? A French general even publicly praised torture!

And what about Britain, with its bombardments of unfortified cities like Copenhagen, its execution of sepoys tied to the mouths of cannons, its crushing of the Boers, and its Transvaal concentration camps, where thousands of women and children perished in indescribable misery?

And what of Churchill unleashing his abominable terror bombings on the civilian populations of the Reich, burning alive with phosphorus some 200,000 men, women and children who were hiding in their cellars—all in one night in the gigantic crematory of Dresden? The real death count could only be arrived at by calculating the weight of the ashes!

And what about the United States? Did it not rise in power thanks to the frightful slavery of millions of blacks, who were branded like animals and thanks to the almost complete extermination of the Red Indians, who had been the original owners of the coveted territory? Was it not the dispenser of the atomic bomb in 1945? Even yesterday, did it not number torturers amongst its troops of Vietnam?

And we have not even begun to talk about the tens of millions of victims of tyranny of the USSR, or about its present-day gulags. I strongly fear that no one will breathe a word about them at the time of your next visit to the "restored" Auschwitz camp, which has itself been void for decades.

No one will deny that life at Auschwitz was hard and sometimes very cruel. In the camps of the victors of 1945, however, the sadists and the torturers had quickly come to blossom in equal numbers. . . .

I would not like to spoil, Most Holy Father, the pleasure which you are going to have in rediscovering your country. Even so, I must point out the following. You have been very keen to demonstrate the moral elevation of your valiant native land to best advantage by glorifying its admirable patron, Saint Stanislas. Has not your native land, however, also known times of crime and baseness? When you come to tread the Polish soil of Auschwitz, which is so evocative of the last Jewish tragedy, would it be improper—if one wanted to be fair—to recall innumerable other Jews who were earlier put to death in horrible pogroms, which occurred all across your country for centuries? These Jews were tortured, had their throats slit, and were hanged by your fellow countrymen. Though Catholics, they have not always been angelic.

I can still hear the apostolic nuncio at Brussels telling me . . . how the Polish peasants used to crucify Jews on the doors of their barns. He had previously been nuncio at Warsaw and was to be the future Cardinal Micara. "Those Jew pigs!" the unctuous prelate would exclaim, in a spirit that hardly reflected the gospels. . . .

Essentially, Most Holy Father, we are worth very little, be we pope or ayatollah, Parisians or Prussians, Soviets or New Yorkers. There is nothing to glory in unduly. We have all been, in our bad moments, as savage as the other. The fact that we are all on a par does not justify anything, but it does nevertheless oblige us to be wary of handing out excommunications or absolutions with too much impetuosity or "benevolence."

Human savagery will only be driven back by answering hatred with fraternity. Hate disarms itself, as everything disarms itself, but not by being endlessly served up again with ever stronger sauces, nor by being exacerbated, as in the case of Auschwitz, with a lot of lunatic exaggerations, lies and false "confessions." The latter have been stacked with screaming contradictions and were extracted by torture and terror in both Soviet and American prisons. In the hideous era of Nuremberg, they were just the same.

"Whatever its circulation and its impact amongst the dupes, Holocaust No. 1 was nothing but a gigantic Hollywood racket of vulgarity."

Some people might have thought that the freebooters of concentration camp exhibitionism—and the forgers who have turned the "six million victims" into the most remunerative financial swindle of the century—were at last going to put an end to this exploitation.

An imposing religious ceremony, however, is going to unfurl itself in your presence, amid the fake set on Auschwitz's stage. Thanks to all its pomp, a strong attempt is going to be made, by means of a gigantic barrage from television and the press, to turn you into an unquestioned endorser of checks for hatred. Your name is worth its weight in gold to all these gangsters. As if the "First Holocaust" was not enough, the whole world is going to be left a "Holocaust No. 2." It will not cost a thousand million dollars this time, since Your Holiness will have furnished these brazen producers with the most munificent of bonuses for absolutely nothing!

Whatever its circulation and impact amongst the dupes may have been, Holocaust No. 1 was nothing but a gigantic Hollywood racket of rare vulgarity. It was above all aimed at emptying the pockets of hundreds of millions of ill-informed viewers. Its damage could only be temporary, however, for one would soon have been

forced to note the farcical nature of its extravagances. They cannot stand up to the conscientious examination of an honest historian.

On the other hand, Most Holy Father, this holocaust of yours will be produced with great ceremony at Auschwitz itself. This will be done by a pope present in the flesh and blood, dressed in all his pontifical majesty, and anointed with truthfulness. In the eyes of a Christendom hoaxed by sacrilegious manipulators, this Holocaust No. 2 . . . runs the risks of appearing to be a quasi-divine confirmation of all the propaganda hatched by hatemongers and usurers. . . .

Your evocation of the war in front of the Polish tombs at Monte Casino has already disturbed many of the faithful. If one is to believe what the press said at the time, you appear to have retained only certain fragmentary and partisan aspects of it. Your ostentatious appearance at Auschwitz, Most Holy Father, can only disturb even more of them, for there is no doubt that you are going to be "taken for a ride" as the popular saying goes.

This religious ceremony, certainly at the moment of the concelebration, may seem to your mind to be purely an appeal for the reconciliation of men to replace, at last, men's hatred. The marauders of the press and screen, however, have firmly decided to make you dive, mitre first and in your fresh white cassock, into this yawning trap of Auschwitz.

"*Homo homini lupus*" [man is a wolf—Ed.], say the sectarians.

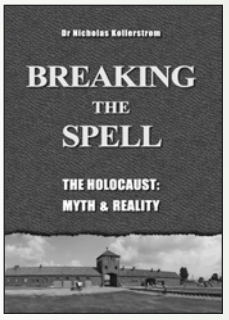
"*Homo homini frater*" [every man is a brother—Ed.], says every Christian who is not a hypocrite. We are all brothers. The internee suffering behind his barbed-wire and the haggard soldier behind his sub-machine gun . . . all of us who survived must pardon and must love. This includes you, the persecuted person who has been pope, I, the warrior who has been persecuted, and the millions of human beings who all lived through the immense tragedy of the Second World War, with our ideals, our weaknesses and our faults. Life does not have any other meaning. What else matters in the end?

In spite of the spiritual conflict that may be involved with a pope taking positions in heated historical debates, and in spite of the hate-filled fanatics who will exploit your dramatic and epic journey, I will—from the isola-

Belgian Waffen SS Gen. Leon Degrelle was an individual of exceptional intellect, dedicated to Western Culture. He fought not only for his country but for the survival of Christian Europe, preventing the continent from being inundated by Stalin's savage hordes. What Degrelle has to say, as an eyewitness to some of the key events in the history of the 20th century, is vastly important within the historical and factual context of his time and has great relevance to the continuing struggle today for the survival of civilization as we know it.

Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust— Myth & Reality

In his new book *Breaking the Spell*, Dr. Nick Kollerstrom shows that "witness statements" supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. He juxtaposes the commonly accepted ideas about a Nazi extermination policy toward the Jews with a wide array of mostly unchallenged but usually unmentioned evidence pointing in a quite different direction: Zyklon B is a buzz word for the claimed Nazi mass murder. But all non-anecdotal evidence proves that this chemical was merely used as a pesticide in order to improve the health of inmates and guards and reduce, not increase, camp mortality. The Auschwitz camp authorities kept meticulous records of who died in the camp and why. A statistical analysis of the data does not match the kind of data to be expected, if the widespread view of what transpired in that camp were true. The UK's intelligence decrypts prove that the German camp authorities were desperately trying to save the lives of inmates. "Six Million Jews threatened or killed" read 167 quotes from newspapers with that "news" spanning 1900 to 1945, with a peak after World War One! Germany has paid compensation to millions of victims, yet Israel has implicitly admitted that many million Jews survived the holocaust. A British archeological team looked for traces of the claimed 800,000 victims of the Treblinka camp—and came back empty-handed. The Auschwitz camp had these amenities for the inmates: a swimming pool, soccer games, a theater, a library, choirs, orchestras and a hospital with modern surgeries. Dr. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi "holocaust" has been written by the victors with ulterior motives and that this history is distorted, exaggerated and brazenly fraudulent. He asserts that this history is, in truth, a great lie that distorts our common perceived reality and misdirects human history to this very day. Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these studies, which are in obvious, stark contrast to the widely accepted narrative, as a starting point for his own endeavor into the land of the taboo. After he published a brief paper summarizing what he thought the data forced him to conclude, he was thrown out of his college where he had been a member of staff for 11 years! Foreword by Internet columnist Dr. James Fetzer. Softcover, 258 pages, #706, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



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UNCENSORED POST WORLD WAR II HISTORY

Zionist Assassination Squads on the Loose After VE Day

By Philip Rife

EUROPE, 1945: "It was a covered truck we were using. To get in the back, you had to part the tarpaulin and thrust your head in first. The moment the man's head appeared inside, one of us seized him by the throat and jerked him forward. The action was usually enough to strangle him or break his neck. Each man died without a word and often without a cry."[1]

The chilling account you've just read isn't the confession of an SS member sent to liquidate Jews. Just the opposite. The victim in this case was a former SS man living in postwar Austria. The narrator was a member of an organized Jewish campaign to exact extra-judicial revenge on Germans after the war ended.

In the beginning, these death squad members were secretly recruited from the ranks of a British army brigade formed in Palestine during the war. One of the brigade's stated "commandments" toward former Nazis stated: "Cursed are they, they and their wives and their children, their goods and all that is theirs. Cursed are they forever."[2] Their unofficial slogan was *Dahm Yisrael Nokeam*: "The blood of Israel will take

Shown above are a group of so-called Vilna Ghetto Fighters, some of whom later joined the organization of assassins called Nakam ("Revenge"). At center is their leader Abba Kovner; standing at right is Vitka Kempner; kneeling with machine gun is Yitzhak Avidav. The name derives from the phrase *Dam Yehudi Nakam*—"Jewish Blood Will Be Avenged." The acronym DYN means "Judgment." How many innocent people were killed by these trigger-happy terrorists is still a mystery.

vengeance."[3]

The decision to form small, disciplined revenge squads was made after Jewish brigade members indiscriminately assaulted men, raped women and burned homes in an ethnically Austrian town in northern Italy. Correctly sensing the real possibility for acts of mass retribution, the British had stationed the brigade in Italy, not Austria or Germany. However, that didn't stop clandestine killings carried out by individual death squad members in all three countries.

Team members compiled hit lists based on information obtained surreptitiously by American and British Jewish soldiers who worked for Allied intelligence. In some cases, intended victims who were being held in British military prisons "escaped" with the connivance of Jewish brigade guards. On other occasions, patients were abducted from their hospital beds.

The death squads' usual *modus operandi* was to pose as British military policemen supposedly sent to bring a man in for questioning. Instead, the victim was taken to an out-of-the-way spot and shot in the head. Recalled one death squad member: "When we arrived at the home of our suspect, we would put on [British] military police helmets and armlets. Then we would enter the home and take the suspect with us, saying we wanted him for interrogation. Usually, they came without a struggle."[4]

The scene recounted at the start of this article was a method employed when speed or silence was required.

Sometimes the death squads took measures to ensure the bodies of their victims weren't discovered, as in the following account of a killing carried out in Austria: "We took him to the large lake just outside the town. We bound him hand and foot, gagged him, tied a large stone to him, then threw him alive into the lake. So far as I know, none of his family ever learned what had happened to him."[5]

Other victims were hanged in hopes their deaths would pass for suicides or their bodies were placed by the side of roads to look like they were hit-and-run victims. In one case, a man was killed in his hospital bed when kerosene was placed in his bloodstream.

Despite all the murdered bodies turning up and the many missing person reports being filed by the victims' frantic relatives, Allied authorities turned a blind eye, allowing the assassination teams to carry out their grisly work with impunity.

A favorite claim of former death squad members and their defenders is that they always took great pains to accurately confirm the identity of their chosen victim before killing him. Imagine the surprise for one team when Israel announced to the world the capture of concentration camp administrator Adolf Eichmann in 1960. That's because the team had killed a man in Austria in 1946 who they'd boasted to fellow avengers at the time was Eichmann. They never discovered the actual identity of the unfortunate Austrian man they'd murdered by mistake. Eichmann was located in Argentina by other death squad members who reluctantly agreed to let the Israeli government take him to Israel for a show trial and execution. Their original plan had been to torture Eichmann, his wife and their children before killing them.

Death squad members expressed no regret or guilt for their actions either at the time or later in life. Said one who became a general in the Israeli army: "My vengeance was sweet, very sweet. Yes, I killed more than once, and I'll tell you this—if it had to be done again, I'd do it. We were wholly justified morally, and I've never felt the slightest pang of remorse."[6]

While most acts of Jewish revenge occurred in Germany and Austria, hit squads roamed the globe for years. They carried out assassinations in Belgium, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Can- ada, Latin America and Palestine. One estimate puts the number of these individual killings at 1,500.

> "They carried out 1,500 brutal assassinations in Belgium, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Canada, Latin America and Palestine."

Not content with dispatching their enemies one at a time in targeted killings, some Jewish vengeance seekers hatched plans to kill German men, women and children indiscriminately on a mass scale. There was no indication any of the intended victims had ever harmed Jews. Apparently their only "crime" was that they were German.

On one occasion, a death squad directed its hatred at a group of local youths meeting in a Bavarian forest simply because they suspected them of being neonazis. The attack with automatic weapons and grenades left all 140 young Germans dead. The killers later claimed their unarmed victims had weapons hidden underwater in a nearby lake, but this was never proven. The attackers were long gone by the time anxious parents reported their children missing.

In another operation, a Jewish major in the French army provided death squad members with a vehicle, uniforms, identity papers and explosives which they used to massacre 200 German prisoners of war at a camp in Muenster.

In 1946, a group of Polish Jews affiliated with the death squads of the British army's Jewish brigade poisoned bread used to feed 36,000 German POWs being held in an internment camp near Nuremburg. The conspirators murdered a bakery night watchman to gain ac-

cess to the bread and brushed it with poison. According to a report in the *New York Times* at the time: "Approximately 1,900 German prisoners of war were poisoned by arsenic in their bread in a United States camp, and all are 'seriously ill'."[7] Approximately 1,000 prisoners are believed to have died as a result.

Years later, one of the bread poisoners admitted that the vengeance seekers' ultimate aim was to kill 6 million Germans, one for each Jew alleged to have died in "the Holocaust." Like other death squad members, he made no distinction between former Nazis and innocent German men, women and children: "I put them all together. And I don't feel any differently today. When I read of the queen mother unveiling the statue to Bomber Harris, who was responsible for the bombing of Dresden, I was very pleased."[8]

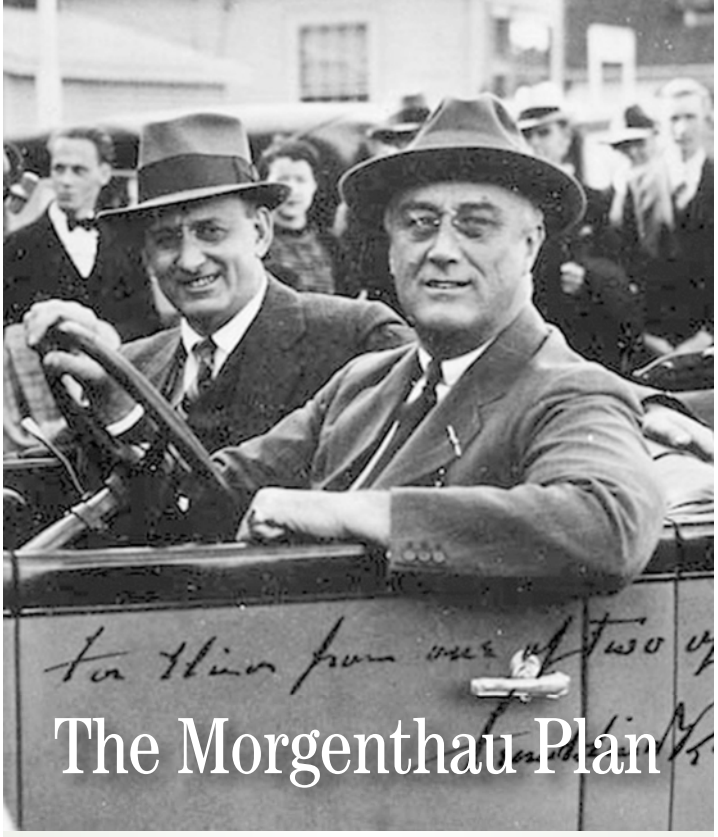
Other Jewish vengeance seekers gave serious consideration to blowing up the Austrian apartment building where Adolf Hitler was born (primarily as a symbolic gesture, although there undoubtedly would have been casualties among the local population). The chance of collateral casualties evidently was never a major concern. Another reckless action under consideration called for planting a bomb in the courtroom during the Nuremburg war crimes trial.

A different Jewish-led group wanted to kill German civilians on a truly massive scale. One idea was to set fire to whole towns. Another was to poison the municipal water supplies of Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Frankfurt and Nuremburg. The latter plan was thwarted when the individual transporting the poison from Palestine in cans of condensed milk was arrested by British authorities aboard a ship bound for Europe.

The exact number of German and Austrian victims of Jewish revenge killings after World War II will probably never be known. People who've studied the subject are convinced the number of victims would've been much higher and the death squads would've operated far longer if not for the fact that many of the killers were summoned to Palestine to participate in a campaign of assassinations and other terrorist acts against British authorities enforcing the partition between Arabs and Jews (including the murder of UN envoy Count Folke Bernadotte and the bombing of Jerusalem's King David Hotel, which killed 91 innocent people) and the conflict with Arabs over creation of an all-Jewish state.

Curiously, Hollywood—which has covered every other aspect of the Jewish experience surrounding World War II *ad infinitum* for decades—has never seen fit to make a truthful movie about the postwar Jewish death squads and genocide plotters.

The only state-sponsored plan for postwar genocide against the German people was the handiwork of an American Jew. FDR's Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. proposed turning Germany into



The Morgenthau Plan

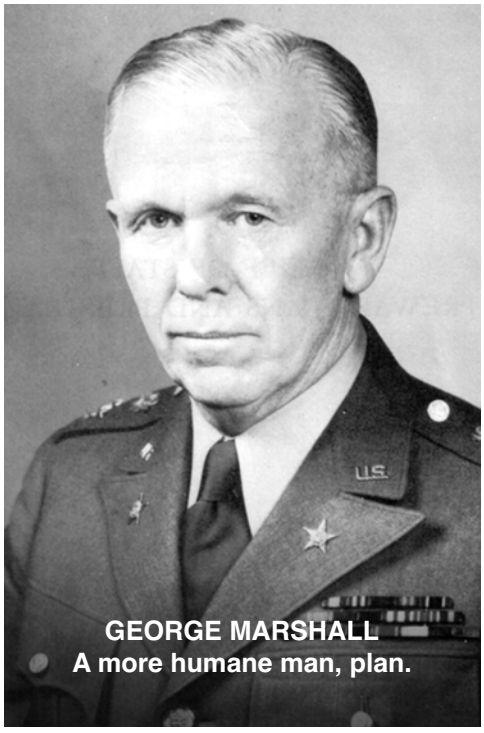
World War II historians talk about the Morgenthau Plan all the time, but what was it, exactly? The Morgenthau plan was a conspiracy hatched by FDR's Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., along with the Communist traitor Harry Dexter White and Soviet intelligence. It was a plot to reduce Germany to a land of farmers and peasants only, so that the Germans could never pose a military threat to England, France and Russia ever again. The plan was derived from the Kaufman scheme. Theodor Nathan Kaufman wrote a book in 1941 called *Germany Must Perish*, in which he advocated a campaign of mass murder and sterilization against the German people. The book's demented, genocidal proposal fit well into the psychological framework of the conspirators and the atrocity lies that were a staple of Allied propaganda. While Kaufman wanted to simply exterminate the Germans, the Soviets aimed at impoverishing them to the breaking point, at which, according to Marxist theoreticians, the German working class would snap and became Communist revolutionaries, advancing the cause of worldwide Red revolution. Morgenthau's first recommendation was for the complete demilitarization of Germany in the shortest possible period of time after conquest. He wrote that this would mean disarming not only the army but the German people, along with the total destruction of the armament industry and "the removal or destruction" of other industries that are basic to military strength. Luckily the West realized in time that Germany was needed as a bulwark against the aggressive Soviet empire.

"a country primarily agricultural and pastoral."[9]

According to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the results of such a program would be catastrophic: "The Morgenthau Plan would wipe out everything in Germany except land, and the Germans would have to live on the land. This meant that only 60% of the German population could support themselves, and the other 40% would die."[10]

War relief expert and former President Herbert Hoover was also strongly opposed to the plan, saying: "It cannot be done unless we exterminate or move 25 million people."[11]

To put that in perspective, 25 million German deaths would've been more than four times the oft-cited (albeit demonstrably inflated) figure of 6 million Jewish deaths alleged to have occurred in "the holocaust."



GEORGE MARSHALL
A more humane man, plan.

For his part, Secretary of War Henry Stimson faulted Morgenthau's basic motivation, saying he was "biased in his Semitic grievances."[12] Gen. George Patton concurred, saying Morgenthau was taking "Semitic revenge."[13]

Not surprisingly, when the German people learned about Morgenthau's postwar plans for them (through a 1944 news leak pounced on by Nazi propaganda minister Josef Goebbels), it stiffened their resistance. U.S. intelligence head (and future CIA director) Allen Dulles described the negative consequences of Germany finding out about the plan: "The soldiers at the front, the workers in the factories and the inhabitants of the bombed cities are holding out because they feel that they have no choice, and their existence is at stake."[14]

FDR's son-in-law, Lt. Col. John Boettiger, said exposure of the plan was "worth 30 divisions to the Germans."[15] U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. George Marshall and Supreme Allied Commander in Europe Gen. Dwight Eisenhower both blamed Morgenthau's plan for increased German resistance on the battlefield.

Once the cat was out of the bag, Morgenthau took to the airwaves to gleefully describe his plan's expected outcome: "We are going to level Germany to the ground, burn it up, and let anybody left be potato farmers."[16] Like some of his fellow Jews in postwar Europe, Morgenthau evidently believed that genocide is acceptable if the right people are committing it. Morgenthau's boss, FDR, must've agreed. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the plan, saying the German people "should only have soup for breakfast, soup for lunch and soup for dinner."[17] The Morgenthau Plan also fit nicely into the vision of Soviet dictator Josef Stalin for a Communist-dominated postwar Europe.

In the end, saner and less vindictive views prevailed, and Morgenthau's draconian plan was never fully implemented. It was replaced by the Marshall Plan, which was more humanitarian (or at least more cognizant of the new Cold War reality).

Morgenthau reportedly resigned "in a huff" after FDR's successor, Harry Truman, outright rejected his final solution for Germany, calling it "an act of revenge."[18]

For Morgenthau, such stinging rebukes may not have been the most painful memory evoked by the reaction to his menacing plan. He had to live with the knowledge that by prolonging the fighting, the threat of his plan not only resulted in thousands of additional battlefield casualties on both sides, but also led to countless deaths from disease among mostly Jewish labor camp inmates during the final months of the war (including famed diarist Anne Frank, who died from typhus in March 1945) when Allied bombing of rail lines prevented normal deliveries of food and medical supplies to the camps.

In a final irony, Henry Morgenthau found himself a mere spectator as his tax dollars helped feed and rebuild postwar Germany . . . the exact opposite of what his vengeful plan intended. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *The Avengers*, Michael Bar-Zohar, Hawthorn Books, 1967.
2 *Ibid.*
3 www.cwporter.co.uk
4 *The Jewish Brigade: An Army With Two Masters* by Morris Beckman, Da Capo Press; 1998.
5 *The Avengers*, Michael Bar-Zohar, Hawthorn Books, 1967.
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9 *Hitler's War*, David Irving, Focal Point Publications, 1991.
10 *Other Losses*, James Bacque (softcover, 324 pages, #619, $25 plus $5 S&H in U.S.) from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.
11 *UN Chronicle*, April 14, 2008.
12 *After the Reich*, Giles MacDonogh (softcover, 656 pages, $22 plus $4 S&H in the U.S.) from AFP, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.
13 *A Genius for War: A Life of George S. Patton*, Carlo d'Este, Harper Perennial; Reprint edition (September 27, 1996).
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Philip Rife earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race.*

Classic TBR Revisionist Books

Back Door to War: The Roosevelt Foreign Policy 1933-1941. This large-volume masterpiece of 20th century Revisionist history is now back in print. Charles Callan Tansill, one of the foremost American diplomatic historians of the 20th century, argues that Franklin Roosevelt wanted nothing more than to involve the United States in the European War that began in 1939. When his efforts appeared to come to naught, Roosevelt determined to provoke Japan into an attack on U.S. territory. The strategy succeeded, and Tansill maintains that FDR therefore welcomed Pearl Harbor. Softcover, 712 pages, #651, *$33*.

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Bombing Vindicated: A Survey of Recent Developments by This Leading Authority on Air Warfare. By J.M. Spaight. Published in 1944 by a British principal secretary of the Air Ministry as a response to increasing discontent in Britain with the Allied bombing of German cities, this book "justified" the targeting of civilians. Softcover, 135 pages, #653, *$13*.

Reckless Rites: Purim and the Legacy of Jewish Violence. Purim—as referred to in the book's title—is the Jewish holiday spawned by the Old Testament's Book of Esther—a holiday based on the massacre of 75,000 Persians. According to the author, Elliot Horowitz, this Jewish celebration of genocide has impacted negatively upon the Judaic attitude toward the "goyim" and vice versa. Hardback, 322 pages, #476H, *$44*.

The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. You want the proof? Now here it is. The most comprehensive authentication of the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. Translated from the Russian text by Victor E. Marsden. 299 fact-filled pages expose the most infamous of Zionist texts including how the Protocols came to Russia and the attempted suppression of this American version of the original Russian publication. Softcover, 299 pages, #462, *$13*.

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CRIMINALS IN WHITE COATS: JOSEF STALIN'S LAST PURGE

Coauthored by researchers Jonathan Brent and Vladimir Naumov, *Stalin's Last Crime: The Plot Against the Jewish Doctors*, covers the period from 1948 to Stalin's death in March 1953, with special emphasis on the Jewish Doctors' Plot.[1] Simply put, Stalin claimed that Jewish doctors, under U.S. direction, were deliberately and systematically killing off Soviet leaders by wrongly diagnosing their ailments, thereby causing their deaths. The media referred to the accused as "criminals in white coats." But was there ever really a vast plot—and, if so, did it succeed in killing Stalin?

By Daniel W. Michaels

Exploiting pertinent documents newly obtained from Soviet archives, the authors of *Stalin's Last Crime* examine Stalin's relations with Soviet Jews, the dictator's plans to launch a major purge aimed at preparing the Soviet Union for a confrontation with the United States, his distrust of Soviet Jews and use of them as the centerpiece of his purge, and, finally, the tyrant's convenient death just before his plans could be executed. The "Doctors' Plot," the authors contend convincingly, was merely a pretext Stalin used to undertake another major purge.

The authors are well qualified and positioned to make such a study. Naumov is a long-time member of the Institute of USSR History and the USSR Academy of Sciences,[2] while Brent is the editorial director of the Yale University Press and the ambitious "Annals of Communism" series.[3] Naumov's and Brent's work provides an incisive study of Stalin's mentality and *modus operandi*, as well as his infamous ruthlessness and cruelty.

The international background to the Doctors' Plot was threatening indeed. By 1948 the Cold War had begun; the Berlin blockade took place in 1948-49; the Soviets exploded their first uranium bomb in 1949; the Marshall Plan and the NATO pact were introduced in Europe; the Korean War erupted in June 1950; and most significant to the unfolding Doctors' Plot, the state of Israel had been founded in May 1948.

To Stalin's dismay, some 10,000 Jews celebrated the event at a public service in the Moscow Choral Synagogue. When Golda Meir visited Moscow in 1948, thousands of Soviet Jews filled the streets and crammed the Moscow synagogue shouting "The people of Israel live!" This, together with public displays of Zionist fervor among Soviet Jews, stoked Stalin's distrust of his Jewish population and his concern as to their true allegiance.

Although the new state was recognized immediately by both the USSR and the United States, the sympathy of U.S. officials toward Israel was genuine. Stalin, on the other hand, was secretly hoping that the presence of a Jewish state in the Middle East would disrupt British rule in that part of the world.

Meanwhile, as the authors write, Jews occupied many important positions in Soviet society:

> Jews had advanced with extraordinary speed from second-class citizens in czarist Russia to the plenipotentiaries of a great world power. . . . [T]hrough the system they rose to the top and exercised more real power in the Soviet Union than Jews had for nearly two millennia anywhere else in the world. (p. 331)

The Doctors' Plot began with the death from heart disease of Politburo member Andrei Zhdanov in 1948, which was caused, Stalin insisted, by negligent medical treatment by Jewish physicians. Zhdanov had been a member of the Central Committee and had been charged with monitoring the orthodoxy and purity of Communist cultural life. He was thought to be a favorite of Stalin and even a possible successor. His son Yuri was married to Stalin's daughter. But a complicating factor was that both Zhdanov senior and junior were on the

record for having criticized T. Lysenko's theories in agriculture, maintaining that acquired characteristics could be inherited. This infuriated Stalin, who supported Lysenko and had called him the "coryphaeus of vanguard science." [Coryphaeus means "leader of the chorus."—Ed.] Thus, there are doubts as to what extent Stalin really favored Zhdanov.

Zhdanov had been treated by Dr. P. Yegorov, Dr. V. Vasilenko and Dr. G. Mayorov, all highly regarded specialists in the Kremlin Hospital. Stalin's personal physician V. Vinogradov was also called in for consultation.

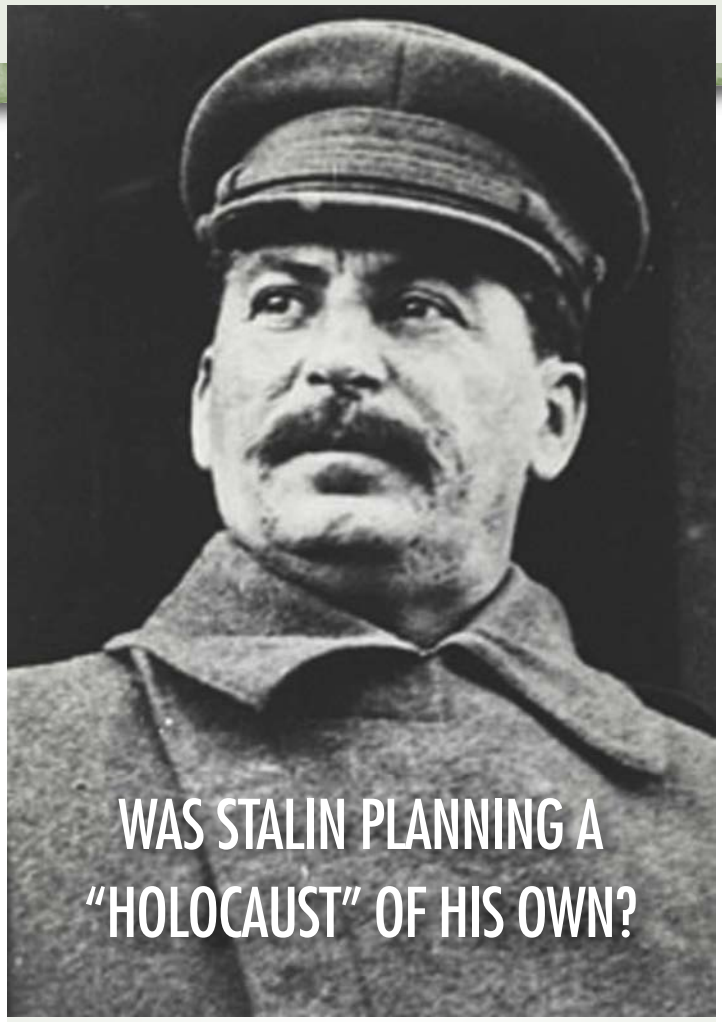
Zhdanov's doctors differed in the diagnosis and treatment of their prominent patient. Lydia Timashuk, head of the EKG department in the hospital, prescribed extended bed rest after Zhdanov suffered an infarct—a small localized area of dead tissue resulting from failure of blood supply—while his three attending physicians did not believe his condition was grave and encouraged him to stay active and even to take long walks. After Zhdanov died, Timashuk, alarmed at what she considered improper treatment by his doctors, wrote directly to Stalin, who apparently kept her letter in the archives for future use.

In an attempt to determine objectively whether the treatment of the attending physicians or that of the EKG specialist was correct, the authors called upon Dr. Lawrence Cohen at Yale University School of Medicine to examine the medical records. Because the records seemed inconclusive and ambiguous, Dr. Cohen was forced to render a Solomonic decision to the effect that the attending physicians had administered properly, but that Timashuk was not wrong either because, after all, the patient had died.

It was later learned that Yegorov, Vinogradov, Vasilenko and Miorov had also treated other Communist leaders who died under their care, including Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian premier. Since only one of the accused doctors was Jewish, Stalin had to widen his net.

In November 1950, another Jewish physician, Dr. Yakov Etinger, was arrested for uttering anti-Soviet thoughts to his friends and family. He had been a member of the consulting team with whom Dr. Vinogradov had met two years earlier. V.S. Abakumov, then minister of state security, described Etinger as "a typical Jew who spoke with an accent." (p. 93)

Etinger—who had a brother living in Israel, had received his medical training in Berlin before World War I and had visited the United States in the 1920s—made an ideal target for Stalin. I.S. Fefer, a Jewish prisoner, linked Etinger to the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee (JAC), and within a short period of time Mikhail D. Ryumin, deputy minister of state security (MGB) and head of the Inves-



WAS STALIN PLANNING A "HOLOCAUST" OF HIS OWN?

In 1953, Soviet dictator Josef Stalin accused nine physicians of plotting to poison to death the leaders of the USSR. Of the nine, six were Jews. Evidence against the doctors was obtained through torture, so it is hard to say even today whether or not the doctors were in fact killing their important Soviet patients with drugs or poor diagnoses. It has been argued that Stalin's campaign against the Jewish doctors was just part of a broader propaganda effort against Jews in general by Stalin. It has also been alleged that Stalin secretly had given orders that four new concentration camps be constructed for millions of Jews, whom he saw as comprising a dangerous alien population with political and financial goals at odds with those of the Soviet Union. Fortuitously for the doctors, just days before their show trial was to start, Stalin died of natural causes or was murdered. Upon his death, the Soviet hierarchy did an about face on what Stalin had deemed a serious "Jewish problem." Evidence of this occurred one month later when the Soviet propaganda organ *Pravda* stated that the doctors were innocent and reported that they had been released from prison.

tigative Unit for Especially Important Cases, presented Etinger's confession to Stalin. At the same time, Ryumin informed Stalin that Abakumov, the head of the MGB, was himself a traitor to the Soviet Union. (p. 115) Stalin could now purge the MGB together with the Jews.

Etinger also "confessed" to shortening the life of A.S. Shcherbakov, head of the chief political directorate of the Red Army, in 1945. Eventually, all the doctors confessed to whatever they thought Stalin wanted to hear. Years later, Khrushchev sardonically joked that the interrogators had gotten poor Dr. Vinogradov to go so far as to confess it was he who had written *Eugene Onegin* (p. 87), the famous novel by Alexander Pushkin.

Etinger died in Lefortovo Prison in 1952, the same year Stalin had Fefer shot. Abakumov had been arrested in July 1951 and was eventually executed in December 1954. Seymon D. Ignatiev was appointed to replace Abakumov as head of the MGB. Ignatiev would be one of the few to survive the aftermath of the Doctors' Plot. Stalin, however, held Ryumin in high regard. He told the Central Committee:

> I have continually said that Ryumin is an honorable man and a Communist. He helps the Central Committee uncover serious crimes in the MGB, but he, the poor fellow, has not found support among you, and this is because I appointed him despite your objections. Ryumin is excellent, and I demand that you listen to him and take him closer to yourself. Keep in mind—I don't trust the old workers in the MGB very much. (p. 135)

Ryumin was of the opinion that Jews constituted a nation of spies and had broken off all his contacts with Jewish assistants in the MGB. (p. 173) He was a tough interrogator who would sarcastically inform his prisoners of their "rights" with the statement: "The question of your guilt is decided by the fact of your arrest, and I do not wish to hear any kind of conversation."

But even Ryumin could not satisfy Stalin's demand for confessions that would directly link certain Jews and members of the JAC to American intelligence. In the dictator's mind, Jews were inextricably bound up with America. Whoever was Jewish was for America, and whoever was for America was Jewish, or had become influenced by Jews. Stalin demanded that the MGB provide the evidence he needed to gain the approbation of the Soviet masses for the mass arrests he was about to order. (p. 180)

ANDREI ZHDANOV
Death a catalyst for purge.

He further ordered that all documents pertaining to the Doctors' Plot be sent to him directly so that, as he put it, "we ourselves will be able to determine what is true and what is not true." (p. 130)

Stalin grew increasingly angry when the MGB failed to provide the confessions he wanted. In December 1952, a few months before his death, he ranted to the Central Committee: "Here, look at you—blind men, kittens, you don't see the enemy; what will you do without me—the country will perish because you are not able to recognize the enemy. . . . Every Jew is a potential spy for the United States." (p. 171)

Frustrated at his failure to obtain the necessary confessions, he instructed Ignatiev and Ryumin: "Beat them! Beat them with death blows. What are you? You work like waiters in white gloves. If you want to be Chekists, take off your gloves."

Between 1948 and 1952, thousands of Jewish intellectuals, scientists, political leaders, state security personnel and other professionals were arrested, interrogated, imprisoned or discharged from their duties. In July 1951, Stalin ordered an inquiry into corruption and mismanagement in the MGB, resulting in the expulsion of many leading personnel, most of whom were Jewish. Stalin ordered the arrest of all Jewish colonels and generals in the MGB, and a total of some 50 senior officers and generals were taken into custody. (p. 102) In 1952 Stalin told Ignatiev bluntly his opinion of the MGB officers: "Chekists can see nothing beyond their own noses. . . . They are degenerating into ordinary nincompoops, and . . . they don't want to fulfill the directive of the Central Committee." (p. 134)

Finally, in November 1952, the physician M. Vovsi, former chief therapist of the Red Army and an associate of Vinogradov, was arrested for his involvement with the unsuccessful treatment of Dimitrov. A cousin of Solomon Mikhoels, head of the JAC, he gave his interrogators the confession they wanted. He testified that Mikhoels had been a Jewish bourgeois nationalist and that the JAC was indeed under the direction of Anglo-American agents. The link between Vovsi and Vinogradov extended the plot horizontally into the entire network of medicine and Jewish intellectual life in the Soviet Union and, ultimately, through Mikhoels and the JAC, across the world to America. (p. 233) Stalin had what he wanted.

Strangely, at this juncture (Nov. 13) the Central Committee removed Ryumin from his position in the MGB

on the grounds that he was "unequal to the task." Whether Stalin ordered or even knew of this decision is not known. On Nov. 14, Ignatiev had a heart attack and did not return to work until January 1953. Meanwhile, Jewish professionals were arrested, prisoners were beaten and confessions multiplied. S.A. Goglidze, a close associate of Beria, was put in charge of the investigation of the Doctors' Plot.

Twelve days after Stalin's death, Ryumin was arrested by the dictator's successors. He was executed in 1954. Goglidze was executed in December 1953 together with Beria. Ignatiev was permitted to retire.

Solomon Mikhoels, founder of the Moscow Yiddish Theater and head of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, died in an accident under suspicious circumstances in January 1948. In August 1952, 14 members of the JAC were convicted of anti-Soviet activity in the service of American intelligence. They were put before the firing squad. On Aug. 12, 1952, 15 Jewish intellectuals were arrested and put on trial. Thirteen of the defendants were executed in Moscow's Lubyanka Prison, another died in prison and the remaining defendant received a long prison sentence. All were guilty of having been members of the JAC. All were dedicated, veteran Soviet Communists.

In the months between October 1952 and February 1953, scores of Jewish doctors were arrested amid rumors that Jewish doctors were poisoning not just officials in the Communist Party, but Russian children as well. On Jan. 13, 1953, an official publication reporting a widespread Jewish conspiracy in the medical profession that was responsible for the deaths of several Soviet leaders and foreign Communists appeared. It read:

> The Arrest of a Group of Killer Doctors
>
> Some time ago, organs of state security uncovered a terrorist group of doctors who planned to shorten the lives of leading figures in the Soviet Union by harmful treatment.
>
> Among members in this group were: Professor M.S. Vovsi, a therapist; Professor V.N. Vinogradov, a therapist; Professor M.B. Kogan, a therapist; Professor B.B. Kogan, a therapist; Professor P.I. Yegorov, a therapist; Professor A.I. Feldman, an otolaryngologist; Professor Y.G. Etinger, a therapist; Professor A.M. Grinstein, a neuropathologist; and I. Mairorov, a therapist.
>
> Documents and investigations conducted by medical experts have established that the criminals—hidden enemies of the people—carried out harmful treatment on their patients, thereby undermining their health.
>
> The investigation established that members of the terrorist gang, by using their position as physicians and betraying the trust of their patients, deliberately and maliciously undermined the health of the latter, intentionally ignored objective studies of the patients, made wrong diagnoses that were not suitable for the actual nature of their illnesses and then, by incorrect treat-

This ant-Semitic political cartoon from the January 1953 Soviet "humor" magazine *Krokodil* shows a generic doctor—apparently Jewish—being unmasked as a murderous poisoner. He has been getting money from American intelligence, according to the cartoonist, who undoubtedly reflects the official Soviet government viewpoint. Since medieval times, if not before, Jews have been suspected of poisoning non-Jews. One is reminded of *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, in which a rabbi, responding to a letter of complaint from a fellow Jew, writes: "As for what you say about [non-Jews] making attempts on your lives, make your sons doctors and apothecaries, that they may take away Christian lives. . . . Confuse and bewilder the minds of the people by false theories and shatter the nerves and health by continuously introducing new poisons." And that Jewish holy book the Talmud says, "The goyim [non-Jews] are not humans. They are beasts. [Baba Mezia 114b]. . . . Even the best of the goyim should be killed. [Soferim 15]." Based on all this, Josef Stalin, who was probably well aware of these writings, may not have been entirely unjustified in believing Jewish Soviets might be out to get him and his cronies.

ment, killed them.

The criminals confessed that, in the case of Comrade A.A. Zhdanov, they wrongly diagnosed his illness, concealed his myocardial infarct, prescribed a regimen that was totally inappropriate to his grave illness, and in this way killed Comrade Zhdanov. The investigation established that the criminals also shortened the life of Comrade A.S. Shcherbakov, by incorrectly treating him with very potent medicines, putting him on a fatal regimen, and in this way brought on his death.

These criminal doctors sought primarily to ruin the health of leading Soviet military cadres, incapacitate them, and thereby weaken the defense of the country. They tried to incapacitate Marshal A.M. Vasilevskiy, Marshal L.A. Govorov, Marshal I.S. Konev, General of the Army S.M. Shtemenko, Adm. G.I. Levchenko and others. However, their arrest upset their evil plans and the criminals were not able to achieve their aims.

It has been established that all these killer doctors, these monsters who trod underfoot the holy banner of science and defiled the honor of men of science, were in the pay of foreign intelligence services.

Most of the members of this terrorist gang were associated with the international Jewish bourgeois nationalistic organization "Joint," created by American intelligence ostensibly to provide material aid to Jews in other countries. Actually, this organization, operating under the direction of American intelligence, carried out widespread espionage, terrorist and other subversive activities in several countries, including the Soviet Union. Vovsi told the investigation that he had received a directive "to exterminate the foremost cadres in the USSR" from the "Joint" organization in the United States through Dr. Shimeliovich in Moscow and the Jewish bourgeois nationalist Mikhoels.

The *Pravda* article omitted the names of Russian physicians as well as other Jewish doctors who were also arrested. Another TASS report added additional accusations:

"Spies & Murderers Under the Mask of Doctors"

The unmasking of the band of doctor-poisoners dealt a shattering blow to the American-English instigators of war. . . . The whole world can now see once again the true face of the slave master-cannibals from the USA and England. . . .

The bosses of the USA and their English "junior partners" know that success in ruling another country cannot be achieved by peaceful means. Feverishly preparing for a new world war, they urgently sent their spies into the rear of the USSR and into the countries of the People's Democracy; they attempted to implement what the Hitlerites had failed to do—to create in the USSR their own subversive "fifth column." . . . It is also true that, besides these enemies, we still have another, namely, the lack of vigilance among our people. Have no doubt but that when there is a lack of vigilance, there will be subversion. Consequently, to eliminate sabotage, vigilance must be restored.

In February 1953, amid rumors that a trial of the "conspirators" was about to begin and that four new MBG concentration camps were to built in Kazakhstan, Komi and Irkutsk, a group of 58 Soviet Jewish intellectuals composed a letter to Stalin criticizing Israel as a typical bourgeois state favoring capitalists and exploiting the working man. They wrote:

Further, isn't it true that the international Zionist organization "Joint," that defends the interests of Jews, is affiliated with American intelligence? As is known, not long ago in the USSR the espionage group of doctor-murderers was uncovered. The criminals, among whom the majority consisted of Jewish bourgeois nationalists, were recruited by "Joint"—M. Vovsi, M. Kogan, B. Kogan, A. Feldman, Y. Etinger, A. Grinstein. They set as their aim to sabotage the treatment and to cut short the life of leaders of the Soviet Union, to disable the leading cadres of the Soviet army and moreover to undermine the defense of the country. Only people without honor and conscience, having sold their souls and bodies to imperialism, would commit such monstrous crimes.

Although the letter never appeared in *Pravda*, it was published in *Istochnik* in 1997 (p. 300). The propagandist Ilya Ehrenburg, the authors write, "seemed to have been ready to play the age-old, hopeless role of court Jew, a willing servitor with the illusion or hope of exerting a moderating influence." In a separate letter Ehrenburg wrote that the only solution to the Jewish question was complete assimilation into Russian society, which was urgently necessary in the struggle against American and Zionist propaganda that attempted to isolate people of Jewish nationality (p. 305).

Less than 60 days after publication of these TASS reports and two weeks before the accused doctors were to go to trial, Stalin was dead. Within a few months most of Stalin's henchmen in the purge were dead or exiled. Eventually, Khrushchev took complete control.

Of the circumstances of Stalin's death, the authors say little. They, of course, are aware of various theories suggesting that the dictator was murdered, specifically, poisoned by Beria. Indeed, they even quote Molotov's claim that Beria had been responsible for Stalin's death. On May 1, 1953, allegedly Beria boasted: "I did him in! I saved all of you."

One of the most telling documents the authors introduce is entitled "The History of the Illness of J.V. Stalin, from March 2 to 5, 1953":

It had apparently rested in the archives unread and unpublished for 50 years. It contradicts most of the eyewitness testimony and reveals information not previously reported. The report states that on the night of March 2, 1953, Comrade Stalin experienced a sudden loss of consciousness, and paralysis of the right-hand leg developed, and that Stalin had vomited blood and

that there was blood in his urine and stomach. At one point all references to stomach hemorrhaging were deleted from the report. Such hemorrhaging could have been induced by an anticoagulant, like warfarin, being administered.[4]

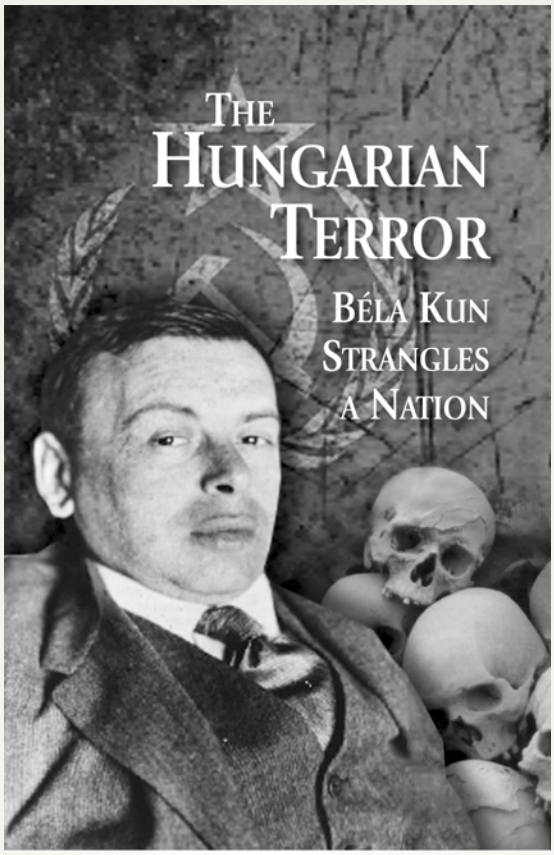
Just recently, in March 2003, Brent announced in an interview that two physicians at Yale University, a neurosurgeon and a cardiologist, concluded from the medical evidence that the cause of Stalin's death was either most probably cerebral hemorrhage or warfarin poisoning. Some have noted that Stalin's death on March 1 coincided with the holiday of Purim, precisely as he was in the midst of planning to deport 2 to 4 million Jews.[5]

Twelve weeks later, on April 6, *Pravda* published a new article under the headline "Soviet Socialist Law Is Inviolable." The doctors, it said, had been arrested without any legal basis and that overzealous investigators, "remote from the people, from the party . . . had forgotten that they are servants of the people and duty bound to guard Soviet law." Following the dictator's death, the core group of 37 doctors and their wives was released from prison.

Among the very few individuals Stalin trusted in his last years were N. Poskrebyshev, the dictator's secretary and deputy head of the secret sector of the Central Committee, N.S. Vlasik, head of the main directorate of the MGB Guards, both long-standing friends, and M.D. Ryumin. By the time of Stalin's death, all had put distance between themselves and Stalin. Eventually, in 1953, Poskrebyshev was exiled to the village in which he was born and prohibited from ever leaving it. Ryumin was executed in 1954, and Vlasik was finally arrested in 1955 and exiled to Krasnoyarsk.

REVIEWER'S CRITIQUE

As the subtitle of the book (*The Plot Against the Jewish Doctors*) indicates, the authors presume from the outset that Stalin created the threat to his regime out of whole cloth and then proceeded to invent incidents to justify his planned purge. Then, the authors contend, Stalin gathered several such suspect instances and extended the base to declare a group conspiracy and ultimately a threat to his regime. While the authors are undoubtedly correct that the accusations against the Jewish doctors were ungrounded and unfair, the dictator, in the reviewer's opinion, merely used the idea of a Jewish doctors' conspiracy to gain the support of the majority Christian people, whose antipathy toward the privileged position of Jews in the Soviet Union was well known, in order to move forward with a major purge in which he intended to remove the remnants of the old Bolsheviks, rejuvenate the party, relocate many Jews out of the cities and into the countryside, and nullify a real threat, as he saw it: Jewish internationalism and Zionist connections with the United States.



The Hungarian Terror: Béla Kun Strangles a Nation

Here is a short but powerful history of the brutal but little-known rule of Jewish Communist Béla Kun and his bloody henchmen in Hungary after World War I. Author Dr. Ed Fields describes—without the poison of political correctness—how Hungary was left in disarray after WWII, how Kun came to power, his alliance with Lenin and other radical Bolsheviks, how Kun ruled Hungary with an iron fist and how the Hungarian people finally rose up against his murderous regime and send him scurrying to Crimea with the blessing of Lenin. Many pictures of the perpetrators of the terror. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 61 pages, color covers, #702, 5.5 x 8.5, $7. To get your copies of *The Hungarian Terror*, use the form on page 80 of this issue and return to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu., 9-4:30 PT to charge. If you would like to order more than 10, please call 202-547-5586 and leave a message.

Particularly useful in following the unfolding of this complicated plot are the glossary of names and organizations and the "Chronology of the Doctors' Plan" at the back of the book. The chronology, however, fails to mention several important events that foretold a grim future, namely that, on Feb. 9, 1952, the main offices of the Soviet legation in Tel Aviv had been bombed and on Feb. 11, the USSR severed diplomatic relations with Israel. On Feb. 13, Moscow radio reported the death of Lev Zaharovich Mekhlis, one of two Jewish members on the Central Committee.[6] The story of the plot is difficult to follow because of the many instances of contradictory and inaccurate testimony on the part of the participants.

Notwithstanding the many obvious positive contributions the book makes to understanding the background of Stalin's frustrated plans for a major purge, the authors still—in this reviewer's mind—draw some very wrong conclusions, namely: 1) that Stalin's "rabid anti-Semitism" drove him to the purge; 2) the implication that many of those Stalin had imprisoned were innocent lambs; and 3) that the tyrant was irrationally planning to attack the United States.

As the authors are well aware, politics in the Soviet Union was always a blood sport based on the simple principle of "who takes out whom." In this reviewer's opinion, the concept of "anti-Semitism" cannot really be applied to Stalin. As late as 1948, Jews accounted for 40 of the 190 Stalin Prize recipients. Stalin did not discriminate racially in finding enemies. He administered the same punishment—death—to Russians, Ukrainians, Chechens, Tatars or any other nationality he considered to be a threat to his rule, consistent with his crude but effective policy of "no person, no problem." Trotsky never accused Stalin of anti-Jewish malice, and Stalin himself had condemned anti-Semitism as an ugly phenomenon and warned that active anti-Semitism would carry the death penalty.

As for the question of rehabilitation, it can be said that many of those he imprisoned, whether Trotskyites or those embracing other forms of Communism who rejected and damned Stalin, but still professed another brand of Communism, will find little sympathy outside of the Marxist world.

And the third point, namely the contention of the authors that Stalin planned to brazenly attack the United States, must be rejected as most unlikely.

Ironically, in this reviewer's opinion, it was Stalin's meticulous, long-term cautious planning and patience—normally a virtue—that proved his undoing.

Just as his preparations for an attack on Germany had dragged out a bit too long, permitting the Germans to launch a preemptive strike before his plans of conquest could be realized, so, too, in the case of the tyrant's last attempted purge, the dictator did not move swiftly enough, giving the intended victims time to take preventive action. ✦

MIKHAIL RYUMIN
Executed.

SEYMON IGNATIEV
Allowed to retire.

ENDNOTES:

1 Jonathan Brent & Vladimir Pavlovich Naumov, *Stalin's Last Crime:The Plot Against the Jewish Doctors, 1948-1953*, HarperCollins, New York 2003, 402 pp.

2 One of Naumov's earliest (1968) works was *The Soviet Intelligentsia: Formation and Growth 1917-1965*. In 1998, Naumov, with L. Reshin, edited and compiled the two-volume work on World War II called *1941*, and in 2001, together with A. Lozovskii and J. Rubenstein, he published *The Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in the USSR: Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry*, which was published as part of the "Annals of Communism" series. Naumov has long been active in the rehabilitation of past victims of Stalinist purges.

3 Brent is currently involved in editing the Yale series "The Annals of Communism" which will comprise 25 volumes on the history of the Soviet Union. The latest book in the series, *Spain Betrayed: The Soviet Union in the Spanish Civil War*, shows how from the very beginning the Soviets had no intention of supporting the republic. The republic was merely a front for the establishment of Soviet power in Western Europe.

4 *Madison Capital Times*, Madison, Wisconsin, March 6, 2003, p. 2A. Warfarin is an anticoagulant developed at the University of Wisconsin. It is also used as a rat poison that causes vermin to bleed to death internally.

5 Alexander Rashin, *Why Didn't Stalin Kill All the Jews?* Liberty Publishing House.

6 Robert Logan, "Was Josef Stalin Murdered?," The Barnes Review, March/April, 2003, pp. 35-40.

7 Unrelated to the Doctors' Plot, but indicative of Stalin's fears, is a case the authors describe that involved a White Russian émigré, I. Varfolomeyev, in the Far East who, working for American intelligence, was apprehended trying to obtain information of Sino-Soviet relations. Later, during the Korean War, he, together with P. Rogalsky, said to be an American agent, was involved in obtaining information on the disposition of North Korean forces and in estimating the extent of Soviet aid to North Korea. During his interrogation, Varfolomeyev said that President Truman had approved the "Plan of the Internal Blow," a plot to fire five tactical nuclear devices at the Kremlin. This impossible concoction satisfied Stalin that the United States was planning nuclear war. Varfolomeyev was eventually executed by Stalin's successors in the process of removing all vestiges of the foiled purge.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. Before his death in August 2015, he was a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he lived in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you'd like to contribute to this project call 202-547-5586.

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TBR Books on Soviet Russia

Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for a world revolution by conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—but was censored elsewhere. Hardback, #282, 415 pages. Was *$40*—now just *$30.*

Behind Communism. By Frank L. Britton. Fully revised, expanded and updated from the original 1952 book, this work clearly shows that Communism grew out of Russian Judaism. Although the Soviet Union has disappeared, the ideology that underpinned that state—state-engineered economic and social egalitarianism—lives on, and is stronger than ever before in the West. Now completely updated to include postwar Communist movements in Eastern Europe, Britain, America, South Africa and China, this book is the most detailed record yet of the Jewish role in Communism. Softcover, 237 pages, #632, *$20.*

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution. By Robert Wilton, *The London Times* correspondent in Russia, provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union. Wilton provides a full historical background and the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity, and ends with the optimistic—and incorrect—hope that Bolshevism and Communism would be short-lived. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27.*

History's Greatest Heist: The Looting of Russia by the Bolsheviks. How did the bankrupt Bolsheviks manage to stay in power through five long years of bloody civil war? Author Sean McMeekin draws on previously undiscovered materials from the Soviet Ministry of Finance and other European and American archives to reveal how the Jewish Bolsheviks financed their aggression via astonishingly extensive thievery. The cash savings of private Russian citizens, gold, silver, diamonds, jewelry, Christian icons, antiques and artwork were sold off. By tracking illicit Soviet financial transactions, McMeekin shows how Lenin's regime accomplished history's greatest heist and turned centuries of accumulated wealth into class war. Hardback, 302 pages, #533, *$38.*

The Chief Culprit. By gutsy Russian Revisionist Victor Suvorov. Suvorov—author of *Icebreaker*—gives us the real history behind World War II in Europe. He moves the whole subject beyond the typical mainstream explanation of the German-Soviet conflict into a titanic conflict for the survival of Europe. Suvorov goes into detail about Josef Stalin's long-term plan to invade and conquer Europe—and the world—and how Adolf Hitler saved the West—dodging the Soviet bullet by two weeks in 1941 when he launched Operation Barbarossa. Had Hitler not done so, Europe would have been overrun by the Asiatic hordes. Hardcover, 330 pages, #526, *$29.*

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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Leading the Polls

In contrast to the suicidal West, which has all but abandoned its religious, moral and cultural heritage as it sinks into the racial tar pits, Slavic Whites in Eastern Europe have increasingly recovered their national cohesiveness and ancestral pride after the collapse of Judeo-Bolshevism. In the United States, every single candidate for president in the major political parties is enslaved to a tiny 1.7% minority Jewish population with genocidal plans against the White race, and to the tyrannical Zionist regime occupying Palestine. By contrast, on August 25, 2015, the Czech newspaper, *Tyden*, published results of a poll which asked the question, "In recent weeks, many Czechs have exhibited xenophobia in connection with the refugee crisis. If Hitler rose from the dead and promised to rid Europe of refugees, would you vote for him?" Nearly 60% of Czechs said "Yes!" Zionist lobbyists flew into a rage, of course, and forced the paper to remove the offending truth. *The New Observer* preserved a screenshot of the original on-line Czech article as proof for posterity, however.

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Culture Mulcher

Dana Dusbiber doesn't like William Shakespeare. So much so, the 25-year instructor in Sacramento, Calif., public schools refuses to teach his works to her students at Luther Burbank High School, where 96% are non-White. "What I worry about is that as long as we continue to cling to one (White) man's view of life as he lived it so long ago, we (perhaps unwittingly) promote the notion that other cultural perspectives are less important," wrote the would-be culture destroyer. Instead, she shares with them the writings of such allegedly darker-skinned people as Isabel Allende, a cousin once removed of Marxist Salvador Allende, and others we've never heard of. Dusbiber also has difficulties with the "outdated" language. Like, yo dude! It's so totally not cool. Apart from the innate beauty of Shakespeare's sonnets, the race-hatred "educator" could learn to help her students relate to his plays from other teachers, who have pupils act out their universal themes and human drama. It's awesome!

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Unjust Judge

Pennsylvania's former "Kids for Cash" judge, Mark Ciavarella Jr., was paid bribes of $1 million by privately run juvenile detention facilities to keep their cells full of children. Ciavarella was notorious for ignoring rights to legal counsel and entering an intelligent plea. He would even ignore plain facts to meet his sales quota of kiddies. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court reversed some 4,000 convictions he imposed on still-traumatized young people. The lawless criminal's lawyers wanted a lenient sentence, because he had already been "punished enough" by adverse media coverage, exceeding that "given to many and almost all capital murders." Boo hoo. The plea fell on deaf ears. The 61-year-old received a 28-year prison sentence, so he can rightly expect to get out of prison only in a pine box.

Judge Mark Ciavarella Jr.

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Treasure Trove

According to the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, Florian Bautsch last summer found a Nazi-era cache of 217 gold coins while exploring old burial mounds in Lueneburg, south of Hamburg, Germany, using a metal detector. Remnants were also found of a pasteboard box with two seals depicting the imperial eagle and swastika and the stamp, "Reichsbank Berlin 244." The find was valued at approximately 45,000 euros. The coins originated from Belgium, France, Italy and Austria-Hungary. Bautsch, however, will receive only a finder's fee of 2,500 euros but was said to be happy with that, as furthering scientific knowledge was his primary aim. Lueneburg archeologist Edgar Ring stated he was "certain"—without evidence of course—that the National Socialist Reichsbank-owned coins were "stolen." We may be cynical, but we expect some holocaust "survivor" will claim they belonged to his "gassed" great-grandfather, and the coins will end up in private hands as "reparations."

World War II-era gold coins found.

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It's Logical

Lewis Carroll (real name Charles Lutwidge Dodgson), who wrote *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*, long has been unjustly tarred as a pederast. The ridiculous claim was originated by a Jewish psychoanalyst, Anthony M.E. Goldschmidt, in 1933 and subsequently picked up by the likewise Jewish author of the "definitive" Carroll biography, Morton

Lewis Carroll at his writing desk.

N. Cohen, from whom the calumny spread far and wide. A new book, *Lewis Carroll: The Man and His* Circle, however, has thoroughly debunked the allegation. It also points to a possible cause for the defamation: Carroll, a mathematician, used a number of "anti-Semitic" examples in his *Sym- bolic Logic*. To teach logical syllogisms, he repeatedly used premises such as, "All Juwes [*sic*] are greedy"; "No gentiles have hooked noses"; "No gentiles have beards a yard long;" and "No Jews are honest." No doubt, calls will not be long in coming to send Alice down the memory hole, instead of the rabbit hole.

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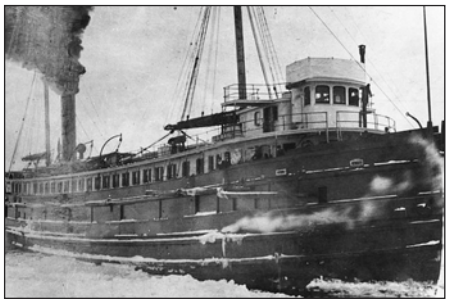
Ancestral Homeland?

A conference of archeologists and historians held earlier this year under Turkish auspices in Kazakhstan announced findings dating back to the 6th-8th centuries A.D., which point to a valley in the Altai Mountains as the possible ancestral homeland of the Turks (and also possibly the Mongolians). "Musical instruments found in the graves prove to us a rooted cultural life and a developed civilization in that period. Why did such a civilization live

Artifact found in the Altay Mountains.

in these precipices rather than more comfortable lands? Iron-made tools and other things found in the excavations reveal that the people of that period came to this region to escape from some difficulties, just like it is told in the Ergenekon epic. All these things confirm our thesis that this place is Ergenekon," one scholar told *Hurriyet Daily News*. The *Ergenekon* is an ancient legend about the Turks taking refuge in an enclosed mountain valley after a military defeat. They allegedly were trapped there for four centuries, until a blacksmith melted rock to free them, and the gray wolf, Asena, led them out. Once again, it appears that there is more history in such epics than court historians want to acknowledge.



The *John V. Moran* sank after ice proved too much for its iron-reinforced hull, according to the Michigan Shipwreck Research Association.

Intact Shipwreck

During the night of Feb. 10, 1899, the steamer *John V. Moran* struck ice in the waters of Lake Michigan, during a run from Milwaukee, Wisc., to Muskegon, Mich. In contrast to most shipwrecks, which tend to occur quickly and cause major damage to the sinking vessel because of the rush of escaping air or exploding boilers, the *Moran* went down slowly over two days. This was a blessing for the crew, who were able to abandon ship safely in lifeboats. Other ships in the heavily trafficked area rescued the men in -30 degree weather, as well as a fair amount of the cargo. Now, this past summer, the *Moran* has been found in 365 feet of water some miles from Muskegon, and it looks as though it were sitting at the dock. The mast, lights, anchors and railings all remain in position—nothing missing. Even glass windows remain intact. Without doubt, it is one of the best preserved shipwrecks in the Great Lakes.

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Race Wars Planned

"We must realize that our party's most powerful weapon is racial tensions. By propounding into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by Whites, we can mold them to the program of the Communist Party. In America we will aim for subtle victory. While inflaming the Negro minority against the Whites, we will endeavor to instill in the Whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the Negroes. We will aid the Negroes to rise in prominence in every walk of life, in the professions and in the world of sports and entertainment. With this prestige, the Negro will be able to intermarry with the Whites and begin a process which will deliver America to our cause."—Israel Cohen, *A Racial Program for the Twentieth Century*, 1912.

Anti-Confederate

Memphis, Tenn., was the home and is also the final resting place for Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, one of the South's greatest military men, and his wife. Since 1905, their earthly remains have been buried beneath a large statue of the general on his horse in a downtown park built around the memorial. But the cultural communists on the city council want to disinter the bodies, return them to the original cemetery, and pull down the statue and sell it. These historically ignorant heritage haters need an education. Forrest had a significant number of Colored men who fought with him, about whom he said,

Statue of Forrest sits atop his gravesite.

"No better Confederates ever lived." He also founded the Ku Klux Klan for peaceful purposes and abandoned the project, when he saw Northern *agents provocateurs* infiltrating and causing social mayhem. Although a slave trader before the War Between the States, he was, like very many Southerners, highly involved in educating and improving the lot of the Negroes. Israel Cohen would be proud of the race baiters on the Memphis City Council. As for us, we say: *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum*, the Roman maxim to speak only well of the dead.

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Nazi Resort?

Few realize how much Adolf Hitler did to aid the plight of the working man. Aside from implementing significant labor reforms, like the eight-hour day and paid vacations, and designing the Volkswagen as

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an inexpensive means of transportation, he also devised *Kraft durch Freude* ("Strength through Joy"), the National Socialist program to provide healthy, low-cost vacations to German workers and their families. One of the intended projects was Prora, a massive resort on Ruegen, Germany's largest island. Due to the British-begun world war, however, the project was never finished, and the buildings remained unused for decades. Now, a German real estate developer has completed the 10,000-room, eight-building project. As of October, it is possible for the wealthy to purchase luxury condominiums for approximately $200,000-$1.5 million. Not exactly what the Fuehrer had in mind.

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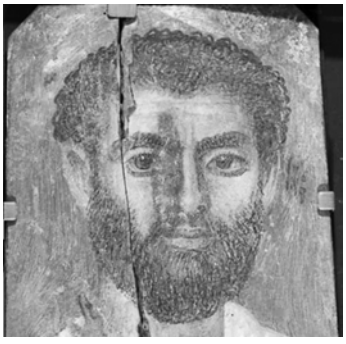
Secrets Revealed

Ancient Greek painters were considered the masters of that art form at the time and were widely emulated, particularly by the Romans. Amazingly, their color palette consisted almost exclusively of yellow, white, black and red. Prior to the Greeks, Egyptian blue was a widely used color throughout the Mediterranean region. Designed to simulate lapis lazuli—the "true blue"—the pigment had to be manufactured (a costly process) and thus



Roman-era Greek panel portrait.

was typically used prominently, whether in religious buildings or frescoes, or in other decorative uses. After the Greeks, however, all that changed. Or so it seemed. Researchers at Illinois' Northwestern University studied 16 2nd-century Egyptian mummy portraits in the Greek style. To their surprise, through fluorescence they found Egyptian blue hidden underneath the layers of other colors, adding subtle differences of hue and a greater life-like character. The discovery will likely cause a re-evaluation of Roman-era painting techniques, proving again that not all is as it meets the eye.

This Cahokian mass grave contained 39 bodies arranged in two layers. Who were these victims? (Photo: St. Louis Community College)

Cahokia

Cahokia was a major metropolitan center of the prehistoric Mississippian culture, which reached its zenith about 900 years ago. The city supported about 15,000 people in what is now southwestern Illinois and was the center of an empire that extended from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. There are two mass graves at the archeological site that have puzzled scientists for years: one with over 270 bodies—mostly women—who were ritually sacrificed without signs of physical trauma, and another with 39 men and women who died by violent means. Long assumed to have been outsiders, new analysis of strontium levels in the victims' teeth shows that almost all the sacrificial victims came from the area. Even so, the latter group were most distinct from the rest of the local population and most biologically similar to each other. While the agnostic eggheads continue their ruminations about religious causes, it seems to us that the latter group, at least, were most likely either an undesired sub-class or on the losing end of a power struggle. To learn more about Cahokia and other ancient American civilizations, purchase the book *Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America* from TBR Book Club.

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Aborted Nation

According to the 1880 U.S. census, there were 50,189,209 people living in the United States at the time. According to the Alan Guttmacher Institute, which is closely tied to the country's largest abortion provider, Planned Parenthood, the number of children murdered by abortion from 1973 to 2011 was 51,376,750. That is nearly 1.2 million more than the entire population of the nation in 1880. Since then, the number of aborted children has increased to more than 54 million. According to CNS News, "The Guttmacher Institute says there were 1,720 'abortion providers' in the United States in 2011. Collectively, they did 1,058,490 abortions that year. To achieve that number, each abortionist—on average—would have needed to abort 615 babies during the year. That is about 12 per week—or 2.4 per work day if they only killed babies five days a week and did not take any vacations." Tell us again, Supreme Court, how genocide is a constitutional right.

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U.S. Colony

Of all Israelis, only 2% are also U.S. citizens, but that number increases over seven-fold when one considers the illegal Israeli settlements in Gaza and the West Bank. According to an Oxford University study, 15% of the Israelis occupying Palestinian land and wreaking havoc on the rightful owners are U.S. citizens. The Israeli government encourages the *de facto* annexation by providing significant subsidies to the "settlers," who are mostly vio-

An Israeli settler passes on vital skills.

lent ultra-Zionist extremists. These subsidies in turn are possible, because the U.S. subsidizes Israel with nearly $4 billion each year—more than any other country. America thereby directly aids and abets war crimes and the crime of genocide. Congress and the Obama administration have also increased Israeli "aid" levels after each of the last three massacres of Palestinians. Funding the Israeli terrorists is even more important than funding Americans' education. An average (U.S.-subsidized) bachelor's degree in Israel costs about $2,537, but $29,408 in the United States.

Notable Quotes

Mexican poet Salvador Novo wrote on April 4, 1939 in the *Excelsior* that Adolf Hitler is "the warrior to whose voice the world listens. His words merit careful meditation; they batter like the blows of a hammer but are as clear and luminous as the most refined thought, free of demagogy but endowed with the most authentic patriotism, free of cowardice but endowed to the marrow with a will toward peace, a lasting peace." And in a long review of an anti-Hitler book, a Mexican reporter from Germany and Japan, Jose Pages Llergo of *Hoy*, compared Hitler to Napoleon and Julius Caesar and remarked, "Hitler is the man of destiny for Germany...a mind of prodigious perception....Like Napoleon, he is an utter realist; he hates fictions and farces...Hitler's answers are...brilliant....His glance makes you shiver....He is a visionary of genius."

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A Dynasty of Note

Former British First Lady (in "office" 1997-2007) Cherie Blair is a descendant of the family of presidential assassin John Wilkes Booth, showing the family has continued to wield political power well into the modern era. Another member of the Booth clan held considerable influence on the west side of the Atlantic, till her death on Oct. 9, 1987. This was Clare Boothe Luce, a longtime asset of the CIA, along with her husband Henry Luce—a Skull and Bones member who became a publishing mogul, launching such key magazines as *Fortune*, *Life*, *Sports Illustrated* and *Time*. Miss Boothe was born March 10, 1903, to unmarried parents who lived a shadowy life and moved around a lot. Her mother was known to use at least three aliases and her father at least two. Clare briefly flirted with being an actress before embarking on a career as a journalist, war correspondent, politician and diplomat. From 1943 to 1947, Mrs. Luce served in the House of Representatives, representing Connecticut, sitting on the House Military Affairs Committee. During that time, she converted to Catholicism. She was the first American woman named to a key diplomatic post, serving as U.S. ambassador to Italy, 1953-1956. In 1959, she very briefly served as ambassador to Brazil before resigning. During the 1960s, she and her husband busied themselves sponsoring anti-Castro groups seeking to return Cuba to its former status as a puppet state. In 1973, she was appointed to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. In 1983, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Boothe Luce was also a dame of Malta. No other presidential assassin has had such powerful kinfolk.

Clare Booth Luce, John Wilkes's relative.

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New Term Coined

Paleontologists have known for some years that pterosaurs—flying reptiles—had a kind of "fur," but they did not want to call the hairlike organs hair because that word is already used for mammals and their synapsid ancestors. Pterosaur workers are relieved that such clumsy terms as "pterosaur hair," "body fibers," "fur" etc can now be consigned to the trashcan. A paper in *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* led by Alex Kellner describes soft tissues from the marvelously preserved pterosaur *Jeholopterus* from the Yixian and settles the problem by coining the term "picnofiber" for a hair of the reptile. Picnofibers seem to be thicker than most hairs, but until electron microscopy studies are done we cannot say what structural differences might exist.

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Get Your Ice Cream

Boxes of "Hitler" brand ice cream cones, complete with a portrait of the Fuehrer, are a hot item in India. The brand is sold throughout the country. Even the Jewish Telegraphic Agency had to admit that it is "not shocking to Indians," due to an absence of "Holocaust" propaganda—er, education. They could have added that Hitler is in fact very popular across much of Asia, where national and racial identity remain extremely important aspects of people's lives.

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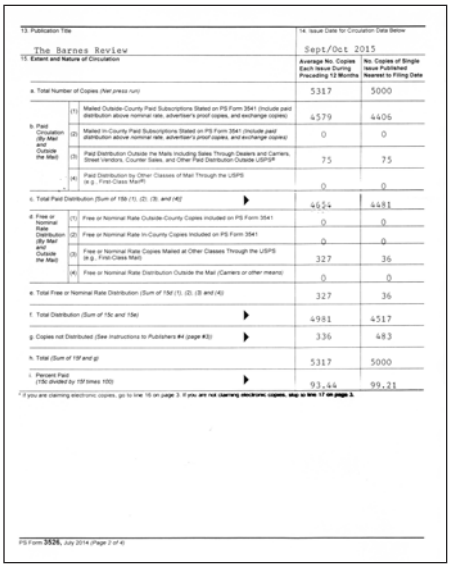

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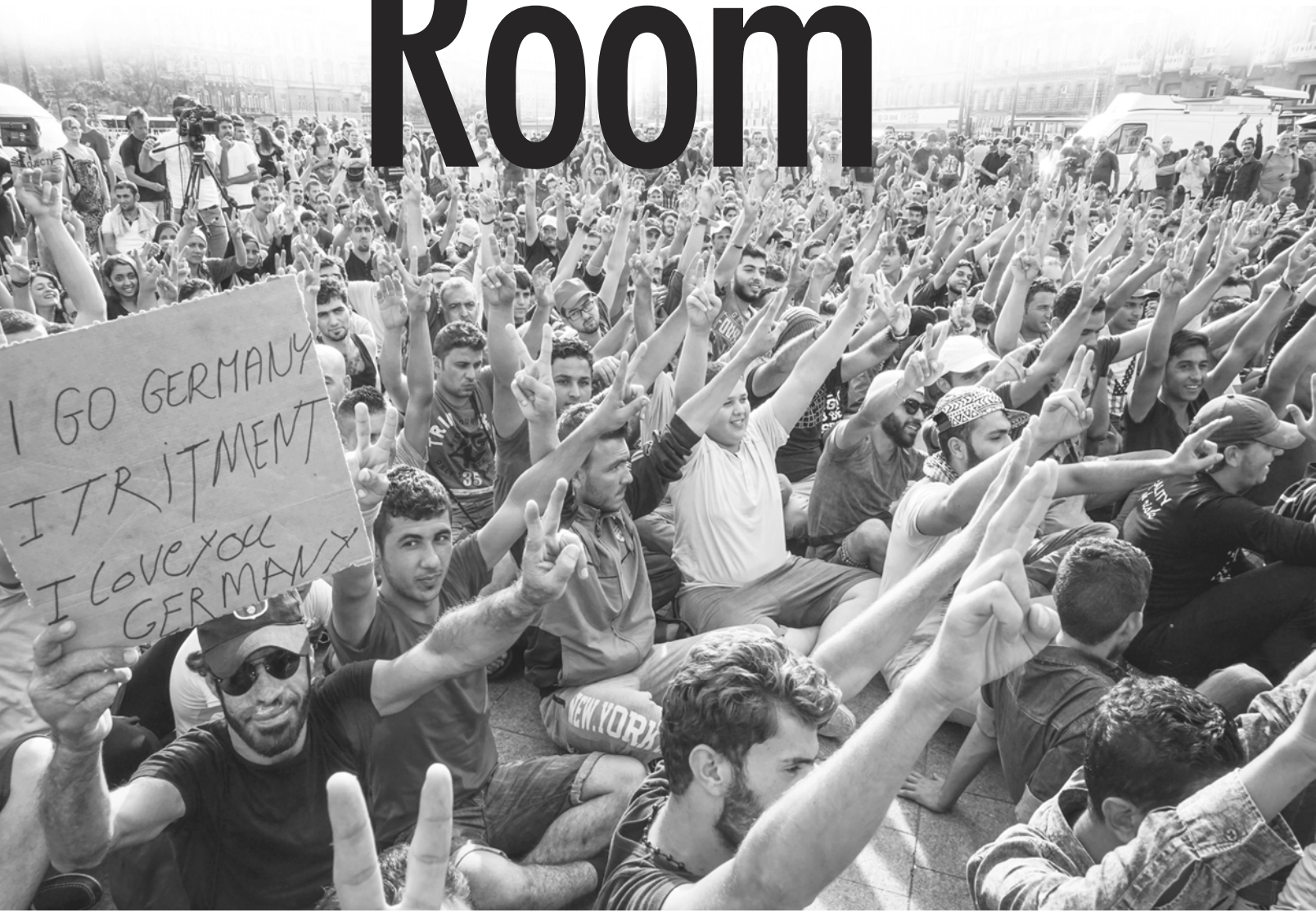
The Hippo in the Room



Thoughts on White Pathology and the Immigration Invasion

By Andrew Joyce

At *The Occidental Observer* we are increasingly concerned with the origin, nature and expression of pathological altruism in Whites. While there are a number of causes behind our rapid biological and cultural decline, this is surely one of the most potent, and it requires urgent and ongoing attention. I recently spent an evening reading a large amount of material on the deaths of Africans attempting to illegally enter Europe. It wasn't long before I was confronted with an outpouring of White angst over the drowning of a disputed number of African invaders. On webpage after webpage, in one of the strangest contortions of logic imaginable, I witnessed Europe being slandered with murder for failing to facilitate an entirely risk-free method of invasion. All of the tropes about evil Whites were brought into play. The Maltese prime minister said the deaths were "nothing less than genocide," and Swedish European Parliament Member Cecilia Wikström compared the deaths to "the Holocaust":

> I think that my children and grandchildren are going to ask: "Why more wasn't done to help people running away from ISIS, or violence in Eritrea or wherever, when we knew that people were dying in their thousands?" People will ask the same question they did after the war: "If you were aware, why didn't you do something?" In Sweden we allowed our railroads to be used to transfer Jews to Nazi death camps.

The hand-wringing of the politicians was matched by an outpouring of fashionable grief from White social justice types. On social media platforms, Whites are straining to display their moral credentials, and thus increase their social status among peers, by trying to express the most indignation at "Europe's failure." Academics, along with the media—one of the main sources of cultural control—joined in the European festival of self-hate. Consider the remarks of Dr. Tom Vickers, of Northumbria University's Department of Social Sciences:

> The people drowning in their hundreds in the Mediterranean are the victims of securitized immigration controls, imperialist wars and an approach to immigration policy that places profit before people. Of course we should demand that European Union states do everything possible to save people from drowning, and we should also demand a safe means for them to cross into Europe and equal rights with citizens when they arrive.

What Vickers is proposing is nothing less than the obliteration of European borders, and the subsidization of the [Muslim] usurpation of the European peoples. It is a blueprint for Europe to abolish itself, especially given Africa's 1 billion plus population, their high fertility, and the violence and poverty that are endemic to the region. Vickers's ill-informed comments would be comical in their naivete and scandalous in their implications, if they were not so widely held and endorsed by millions of like-minded Whites. On England's Brighton beach, around 200 of these maladaptive imbeciles, evidently with nothing better to do, climbed into body bags as part of a protest organized by Amnesty International.

MORE STUNTS

I hasten to add that, amid the tears, Facebook "sharing," and other trend-following nonsense indulged in by espresso-sipping White ethno-masochists, a number of vital facts have been left unaddressed. For a start, last year's UN figures showed that the annual death rate for

Facing page: Thousands of Iraqi and Syrian immigrants crowd the train station in Budapest on their way to Germany, which has agreed to take hundreds of thousands of them, despite the danger to the cultural fabric of Germany. The vast majority of the illegal immigrants are young, healthy men who, many say, should be fighting to save their own nations and subdue the forces of the Islamic State, instead of fleeing to the West to take advantage of undeserved White hospitality. (SEAN GALLUP/GETTY IMAGES)

would-be invaders was less than 1.5%. To put this into some kind of perspective, the number of Africans who die annually trying to reach Europe is around the same number killed each year by hippopotami. These are just the recent figures that have whipped Whites into a self-hating frenzy. In 2012, an African was six times more likely to be killed by a hippo than die while trying to enter Europe.

Making an attempt to cross and enter Europe is seen by would-be invaders as exceptionally easy and, for an illegal endeavor, very safe. In fact, the crossing is a victim of its own success. As it became more and more attractive, it eventually became slightly less safe due to the increase in numbers attempting to make the crossing, fuller and less stable boats, and a rise in demand enticing more unscrupulous people traffickers. The key to stopping the flow, and reducing any danger, is not to make it safer for invaders, but rather to stop them at their point of departure or decimate demand for crossings by making it known that Africans have no place in Europe. Instead, Europe is shaming itself because it isn't able to ensure the same previous levels of safety and assistance that brought about the invasion boom in the first place.

The sober reality of the situation hasn't prevented the majority of White Europeans from incorporating the latest collateral damage of the African invasion into an increasingly frenzied moral panic about the continent's reception of "refugees." Pathological Whites are clamoring for it to be made extremely easy and safe for those trying to enter Europe illegally, and they are basing this on an incredibly dysfunctional set of precepts:

"The key to stopping the flow, and reducing any danger, is not to make it safer for invaders, but rather to stop them at their point of departure."

- That Africans [and Middle Easterners] have an innate and unchallengeable "right" to enter Europe.
- That Europeans have an "obligation" to ensure illegal aliens can enter Europe safely.
- That [illegal immigrant] deaths in transit are a result of European indifference rooted in racism, and that this somehow ties in with European "responsibility" for Jewish deaths during World War II.
- That the illegal alien invading force is saintly, and consists largely of women and children.

These people are operating in a dreamscape entirely detached from reality. Going solely by statistics, these invaders set sail in order to take the resources bequeathed to Europeans by their ancestors, to rape European women on an unprecedented scale, and to speedily fasten themselves like ticks upon European social welfare provisions. Pathological Whites are beholden to the image of boats filled with saintly men, women and children seeking peace, prosperity and interethnic harmony. This is due mainly to the fact that much of the media propaganda circulating on the Mediterranean deaths attempts to convey the image of drowning families, women and children. CNN screeched about "pregnant women," while other news sources [focused on] tales of toddlers waiting to depart Libya for European shores.

This fabrication cleverly appeals to the *Titanic*-like "women and children first" heartstring that appears to be so easily plucked in Whites. However, it remains a calculated misrepresentation: UN statistics confirm the vast majority of illegal African invaders are male. Even a cursory glance at photographs of the invasion fleet reveals the personnel to be overwhelmingly young males—precisely the demographic profile one would expect of an invading force. However, the controllers of the media want the maximum emotional impact for their tale of woe. Boatloads of what looks like a casting call for Boyz N the Hood (a well-known young Black musical group) won't suffice, so the narrative is skewed away from reality in order to stoke the moral panic.

What do these illegal male immigrants do once they have safely arrived on European soil? Well, according to statistics, in Denmark they have a crime rate 73% higher than the Danish male population average. In Finland they will form 2.2% of the population but commit 21% of rapes. In Germany they will commit crimes five times more often than natives. In Greece they will be responsible for half of all criminal activity. In the Netherlands their youth will be responsible for 63% of juvenile crime. In Norway, they committed all assault rapes in 2007, 2008 and 2009. They comprise 69.7% of the Swiss prison population, and have a crime rate 600% higher than the Swiss average. In Sweden they will commit 25% of all crime, and are five times more likely to commit a sex crime than natives. In England they will commit a third of all sex crimes. In Italy they will be responsible for 40% of rapes.

Nevertheless, pathological Whites want it to be made easier for these men to get to Europe. Once there, the pathology continues as the invaders are greeted by Whites who are indoctrinated to see them as no different from anyone else. The invaders are trusted. Relationships develop. Relationships like that of English nurse Kate Cullen, who extended her own welcome to "asylum seeker" Iman Ghaefelipour by involving herself romantically with him. Ghaefelipour reciprocated by stabbing her in the head 130 times.

But no lessons were learned, and the pathology continues. The saintly seafarers must be rescued. These Whites are agonizing over the safety of African [and Mid-

dle Eastern] invaders who will inevitably bring misery to themselves and their progeny.

BLAME OURSELVES INSTEAD

Why are so many Whites seemingly incapable of seeing the situation as it truly is? Despite all facts to the contrary, they clearly persist in seeing self-interested crime-prone invaders as saintly victims traversing a terrible sea in search of peace and harmony with their new White friends. According to the pathological narrative, the peace-loving "women and children" drown as victims of a heartless, racist "fortress Europe." Part of the reason for White blindness is that Whites are very consumed with the emotive qualities of the false narrative.

However, these putative White instincts are redundant without triggers, and these have been ably provided by the media and its direction and manipulation of public opinion. There is thus a potent mix of manipulative media narrative and emotive triggers that combine to move the sensibilities of Whites. Exactly the same situation prevailed in the West in the early 1880s when Whites were fed false narratives of the Russian pogroms. Then, Whites rushed to protest against Russian violence and support the innocent Jews (women and children were prominent in the narrative of Jewish victimization), oblivious to the fact the violence was invented. The Jews weren't peace-seeking "refugees" at all, but were flooding the West in search of wealth and power. The reason for White ignorance was a contemporary media monopoly, powerful propaganda and the careful control of the popular narrative.

It is true that Whites appear exceptionally altruistic at times, but it must be acknowledged that this is exacerbated and directed to a great extent by media and cultural influences which dictate to Whites where the moral boundaries lie. It's no coincidence that examples of White suicidal altruism, in issues of ethnicity and race, began around the mid-19th century, precisely the same period that witnessed the rise of the modern mass media.

The concept of a "moral panic" may be useful for our understanding of the interaction between a manipulative media, cultural Marxism and White sensitivity to moral issues. Moral panics are traditionally conceived as intense feelings expressed in a population about an issue which appears to threaten the social order. Common examples provided in this context are the panic in several countries over ritual satanic abuse. In these cases, the media is said to play a large role in stoking a level of public concern about the issue which is disproportionate to the true level of the threat. There is normally also a sense of hostility toward an identified "folk devil." The concept has been readily accepted and pushed by Jews and the left because leftist academics commonly associate moral panics with allegedly irrational right-wing or traditional beliefs. [. . .]

I think the best conception of a moral panic is to see

Marching Orders?

European Freemasonry Demands Unlimited "Immigration"

By Ronald L. Ray

Twenty-eight obediences of European Freemasonry issued a public declaration on September 7, 2015, demanding wide-open borders, so that limitless hordes of foreign invaders might entirely overwhelm the White natives and destroy nationalism forever. They allege, "The incapacity of countries to overcome their national egoism is a new sign of a sick Europe," which ignores the "common interest."

The Masonic organizations see the French Revolution's "solidarity and fraternity" as the "foundational values" of the continent, rather than Europe's Christian roots. In a stunning inversion of the truth (or veiled threat), the Craft asserts that if the waves of foreigners spewing forth from Turkey as part of a manufactured "crisis" are not accepted and cared for, Europe will experience "divisions and conflicts" and a "resurgence of nationalism."

Far from causing the "division and conflict" themselves, the millions of Asians and Africans are supposedly the source of a new unity. It is the European Whites, according to this Freemasonic fantasy, who endanger the "European project."

The truth is otherwise. It is the Judeo-Freemasonic conspiracy fomenting White genocide which, as *Corrispondenza Romana* noted, undermines European culture's supporting values of "fatherland, identity and people."

Here is the list of signatories: Grand Orient of France, Women's Grand Lodge of France, Grand Lodge of France, French Federation of Human Rights, Mixed Grand Lodge of France, Universal Mixed Grand Lodge, Traditional Initiatory Order of the Royal Art, GLRISRU, Liberal Grand Lodge of Austria, Grand Orient of Belgium, Grand Lodge of Belgium, Women's Grand Lodge of Belgium, Belgian Federation of Human Rights, Lithos (Belgium), Grand Lodge of Croatia, Spanish Federation of Human Rights, Mixed Int'l Masonic Order DELPHI (Greece), Most Serene Grand Orient of Greece, Grand Orient of Ireland, Grand Lodge of Italy, Grand Orient of Luxemburg, Grand Orient of Poland, Symbolic Grand Lodge of Portugal, Grand Orient Lusitano (Portugal), Women's Grand Lodge of Romania, Swiss Grand Orient, Women's Grand Lodge of Turkey, Adogmatic Association of Central Europe (Poland, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia).

it as intense feelings expressed in a population about an issue that appears to threaten the moral order, rather than the social order. This allows us to better understand the manipulation of the immigration debate, and the recent White reaction to the deaths of African invaders is a classic example. Suicidal White altruism on behalf of these invaders is brought about and encouraged by the framing of their deaths by the media and the controllers of culture as a simple and explicitly moral issue. There is an overwhelming focus on European "obligations" in current discussion and this is accompanied by maudlin "it's the right thing to do" chattering. The deaths are carefully quarantined from discussions about the impact of immigration or immigrant crime. We are instead encouraged to focus just on the "women and children" and the boats. [. . .]

The issue, as it exists in the public mind, is thus greatly different in scale and content from the situation as it actually occurs. The resultant extreme moralism on the issue is thus a product of the European concern with morality as social currency (an internal factor), together with a significant amount of manipulation and direction via domination by hostile elites of the media and intellectual high ground in the West (an external factor). The "folk devil" in this case, as in all others involving race, is European man himself. He is encouraged to keep pushing his government to introduce ever more lenient border measures (designated as inherently immoral) until they are finally abolished altogether. Only when non-Whites have unfettered access to his land and resources will his internal guilt be assuaged.

"The seed of the notion of Europeans as folk devils is sown from a young age in European minds through "holocaust" education."

The seed of the notion of Europeans as folk devils is sown from a young age in European minds through "holocaust" education and skewed lessons on the history of slavery and race relations. The eradication of the White's sense of ethnocentrism (indeed, the cultivation of his active disdain for it) is completed with his college education, where he is exposed to the radical critique of his culture and its past. Throughout his education and growth into adulthood he is surrounded by a rapidly degenerating culture in which there are no certainties, no traditions. He unthinkingly absorbs the prevailing dogma: gender is a construct, race is a construct, sexuality is fluid, and the traditional family unit is despotic. Stripped of all sense of pride and identity, the young (often successful and educated) are then primed to begin a life of conscious or unconscious self-hatred. [. . .]

This self-hatred can be relatively dormant, to the extent that it is often subconscious, but will spike when the media or other cultural influences discover a suitable issue and build a false narrative around it. When the false narrative goes mainstream, replete with emotive moral triggers, White self-hate translates into activism which then takes on a life and momentum of its own. The moral crusade quickly becomes fashionable, spreading on trend-facilitators like social media, gaining more and more blind followers. The true facts behind the original issue are by this point buried under layers of socially constructed debate, stunts and protests of the "body-bag-on-a-beach" variety. Counterarguments are at this stage designated as subversive, and as an extension of the folk devil of Europe's "racist" past. Even "indifference" and any mention of the costs of immigration are treated with contempt. Those individuals who are alert to the ruse and actively organize behind a counterargument, such as PEGIDA[1] or nationalist political parties, are designated as folk devils incarnate. Confronted with these folk devils, White moralism reaches its zenith.

An excellent example of reaction to a specific "folk devil" in this instance is the furor caused by Katie Hopkins, a journalist for England's *The Sun*. Hopkins refused to accept the false narrative, and sent pathological Whites into a tailspin by writing a piece titled "Rescue Boats? I'd Use Gunships to Stop Migrants." She wrote: "No, I don't care. Show me pictures of coffins, show me bodies floating in water, play violins and show me skinny people looking sad. I still don't care. Because in the next minute you'll show me pictures of aggressive young men at Calais, spreading like a norovirus on a cruise ship."

Hopkins's crime here was her refusal to display the expected emotional response to the trigger propaganda, along with her refusal to adopt the tunnel-vision of events advocated by the media. She refused to see only the bodies and the boats. She stuck to the bigger picture—the picture of a Europe invaded by "aggressive" illegal immigrants who are "spreading like a norovirus" across Europe. Hopkins refused to accept the false image of vulnerable, victimized women and children. She wrote, "Make no mistake, these migrants are like cockroaches. . . . They are built to survive a nuclear bomb. They are survivors. Once gunships have driven them back to their shores, boats need to be confiscated and burned on a huge bonfire."

Reaction against Hopkins was swift. A petition calling for her to be fired from her job gathered well over a quarter of a million signatures on Change.org, that cesspit for pathological White activism. The page pertaining to Hopkins proudly announces it has raised around $50,000 for the invaders, and features "Twitter mentions" for self-important White moralists who have condemned Hopkins as "vile," "evil," "a nazi," "loathsome" and "repulsive." The United Nations, urged on by

Why are so many Whites so eager to forever destroy the racial and cultural balance of Europe? Andrew Joyce of *The Occidental Observer* tells us that, "One such [White] couple is Chris and Regina Catrambone. These millionaires are spending an average $445,000 each month operating a 126-foot floating medical center. Their operation has helped more than 3,000 Africans reach Europe since launching late last year. The case of the Catrambones illustrates the array of social and cultural influences bearing down on Whites and encouraging their activism on behalf of African invaders. The duo say there were inspired by a sermon from Pope Francis in which he criticized what he called the 'global indifference' to the 'refugee crisis.'" At left, a crowd of north African immigrants surges forward to flatten a barrier wall in Italy.

(GETTY IMAGES/NEWSCOM

the social outrage fashion-followers, described her comments as "pro-genocide propaganda."

Finally, after a complaint by the Society of Black Lawyers, who alleged that Hopkins was guilty of incitement to racial hatred, the "specialist crime and investigations directorate" of the Metropolitan Police is now considering whether Hopkins should be prosecuted under the Public Order Act (the racial aspect of which, as I have previously documented, was introduced thanks to Jewish efforts). We thus see the full performance of a trifecta of White handicaps—the destruction of White culture, the manipulation of White opinion and moral outrage, and the repression of pro-White counterargument through cultural and legal controls.

Aside from active factors in the White malaise, we must also consider the passive factors. It is an unfortunate reality that the majority of people in any given society are relatively unthinking. Many are intellectually lazy or are otherwise preoccupied with other aspects of their lives. These people, and we all know many of them, unquestionably accept widely circulating information as factual, acceptable and rational. Many either can't or won't engage in independent thought, and it is therefore unsurprising that many Whites are happy to "like" and "share" and "comment" on the invader deaths in the manner commensurate with their indoctrination, but refrain from ever conducting independent research into the matter.

If they did possess such initiative, they would find that many of the deaths are murders committed by the migrants themselves. This would undoubtedly have an impact on their view of the situation. It appears that the majority of cases of invader deaths on the Mediterranean are murders, carried out for tribal or religions reasons, or by unscrupulous smugglers. For example, less than two weeks ago, 15 Muslim invaders threw 12 Christian invaders into the Mediterranean, where they drowned. Was Europe to blame for this? Of course not, but the 12 will be quietly added to the death toll, which will then be used by Europeans for self-flagellation. Last year, according to *The New York Times*, "smugglers deliberately rammed a boat carrying some 500 refugees who refused a transfer to a smaller boat they felt was not safe. The smugglers reportedly laughed as terrified men, women and children sank into the sea. Only nine people are thought to have survived."

Is this an example of a "genocide" carried out by Europe? Pathological Whites believe so, and they are rushing to give assuage their guilt by devoting their time, energy and resources to assisting the African invasion. ✦

ENDNOTE:

PEGIDA is the acronym for the anti-Islamic immigration group Patriotic Europeans Against the Islamization of the Occident (*Patriotische Europäer gegen die Islamisierung des Abendlandes* in German) founded in Dresden in 2014. PEGIDA has organized by far the largest anti-immigration rallies in Eu-

The Occidental Observer is an online publication that covers politics and society from a European-American perspective. Its mission statement is to "present original content touching on the themes of White identity, White interests, and the culture of the West." ***Andrew Joyce, Ph.D.*** is a frequent contributor. See more from Joyce and Dr. Kevin MacDonald at www.theoccidentalobserver.net.

My Journey to Russia

WILL IT BE WAR OR PEACE BETWEEN U.S. & RUSSIA?

By Merlin Miller

Earlier this year, my wife Susan and I joined a small delegation of concerned citizens to visit Russia, a nation under Western media and political assault, and economic sanctions. Organized by Sharon Tennison, founder of the Center for Citizen Initiatives (CCI), this independent, one-of-a-kind sojourn was to extend grassroots goodwill by meeting directly with the Russian people. Our goal was to meet the Russians first hand, rather than rely on the mass media, controlled by special interests, which increasingly and unfairly demonizes the "land of white nights" and their leader, President Vladimir Putin.

Our group visited four regions over 17 days. These included Moscow, Volgograd, Ekaterinburg and St. Petersburg. While we did meet some government officials and media representatives, our focus was to interact with the growing number of Russian entrepreneurs who are creating a new middle class and a strong future for their country.

In Moscow, we were greeted with an impressive mix of grand architecture and modern facilities. The city, now numbering nearly 14 million, was vibrant. Their subway system was impeccable, with a palace-like decor, including crystal chandeliers, and, best of all, their trains ran on time.

The Russian people were physically fit and better dressed than contemporary Americans. We found no hostility among them and they were uniformly helpful. As Americans, we were probably perceived as loud and obnoxious, while they were quiet and cautiously respectful. Much of their demeanor, as we were to learn, has developed over centuries of subordination to authority in addition to living in such close quarters to one other. Individual noise levels had to be subdued in public and in thin-walled apartments throughout the Soviet years. We sensed a growing entrepreneurial spirit, individualism, optimism and a strong sense of national pride.

It appeared to me that our nations are going through bizarre role reversals. They have expectations of greater freedom and prosperity, while we are experiencing a loss of liberty and wealth, and a sense of uncertain desperation. To date, they reject Western cultural Marxism, which has been destroying American society. Ironically, this cultural Marxist assault on America's traditional institutions had its birth in Communist (and socialist) doctrines, which the Russians increasingly reject.

While in Moscow we also met with a large group of students at the Moscow School of Social and Economic Sciences, who seek future exchanges. They were eager to learn American ways, at least those that they perceived as healthy and productive. The freedom and pioneering spirit that had been foreign to the Russian people before the successes of groups like CCI and Rotary International are becoming increasingly real. I was reminded of the optimism of growing up in Iowa in the 1950s and 1960s, before the subversion of our inspired traditions.

After a few days in Moscow, we took the overnight train south to Volgograd (known as Stalingrad during WWII). We met several Russian soldiers on the train who were part of a military band and eager to practice their English. What fun they were and how helpful in negotiating for snacks from the "babushkas" at the occasional stops. Upon arrival in Volgograd, we were greeted by a score of local entrepreneurs, extending flowers to our women and helping with baggage. Many of them had participated in CCI and Rotary programs and warmly greeted us. Over the next few days we were invited to private dachas [Russian summer homes—Ed.] for dinner, attended meetings, visited clinics, and toured entrepreneurial ventures. It was inspiring to witness these individual business enterprises, a few of which had grown to be enormously successful.

While in the river port city, we gained a deep appreciation for the sacrifices of the Russian people. The Bat-

Left, Merlin Miller poses for a photograph in front of St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow. Above, a snapshot of Miller and his wife, Susan, in St. Petersburg with the Church of the Resurrection in the background. It was almost exactly at this spot that Czar Alexander II was assassinated while taking a ride in his carriage.

tle of Stalingrad had been the turning point in WWII. The Germans were committed to taking the strategic city. The Russians had to first fight for survival, before counterattacking and ultimately prevailing. Although the city was decimated and nearly 3 million people lost their lives (approximately 2 million Russian men, women and children, and 1 million German soldiers), the people have stoically rebuilt. They know the horrors of war and honor their fallen with incredible monuments. More than we can possibly appreciate, they have suffered and sincerely seek a future of peace.

We next flew to Ekaterinburg, just east of the Ural Mountains and technically in Siberia (Asia). This industrial city had been a primary producer of war materiel during World War II, as it was more distant from the battlefields. It is the city where Czar Nicholas II and his family had been sequestered, and then brutally executed by the Bolsheviks in 1918. Today, the Ekaterinburg region suffers from aging factories, but is seeking new investment and production possibilities, and is most interested in improved relations with America.

Our group did visit the American consulate, where the consul general's political perspectives seemed to be at odds with the realities that we experienced, and some of our members expressed dissatisfaction with his representation.

My wife and I were hosted for a side trip to Chelybinsk, where we viewed some real estate projects, and met community leaders who were eager for development support. As an outlying area, federal supports are less visible than in the major centers, and this seemed to be of some concern, especially at this time of economic sanctions.

The last and most impressive leg of our visit was to Saint Petersburg (known as Leningrad during WWII). Built by Peter the Great, the city is regarded as "the Venice of the North" with beautiful canals, magnificent buildings, palaces and churches.

Saint Petersburg was surrounded by German forces from September 1941 until January 1944 ("the siege of Leningrad"). Although much was destroyed and the people suffered greatly, the city survived, and renovation efforts have restored its magnificence. Several outlying palaces, including the Peterhof, Pavlosk and Tsarskoye Selo, were under the control of the Germans. We toured the famous Amber Room, which had been pillaged of its panels, but since wonderfully recreated.

The city of Saint Petersburg is now a magnet for cruise lines and has become an international destination, uniquely blending European and Russian cultures. Renowned for its Baroque architecture, museums, mosaics, ballets and symphonies, the city is a wondrous experience. We saw no obvious poverty and, since the Putin era, building has accelerated. Corruption has been significantly reduced, and there is also a growing sense of fiscal responsibility. During the recent celebration of their WWII victory—which unfortunately was snubbed by America—the city spent more funds than anticipated. As a result, they canceled the fireworks display that had been scheduled for the subsequent celebration of "The

The Ipatiev house in Ekaterinburg, Russia, is where the Bolsheviks murdered the royal Romanov family of that Christian nation. In 1977 the Soviet government of Boris Yeltsin demolished the merchant's house to send the crime down the memory hole. Yeltsin feared traditionalists would congregate there as at the shrine of holy martyrs, which the Romanovs were.

Day of Russia" (commemorating the anniversary of the birth of the new Russia, after Communism). We cruised the River Neva during this celebration, enjoying the natural and manmade beauty, and respected their decision. We wondered if politicians in America could learn a lesson.

Since the fall of the Soviet empire, the Russian Orthodox Church is being resurrected, and the people are finding a renewed spirituality, in contrast to the diminution of America's once dominant Christian faith.

With the Soviet collapse, the Warsaw Pact disbanded and Russia became a federation of republics. NATO should have likewise disbanded, but instead has expanded eastward, in violation of international agreements. This provocative military assemblage is threatening regional security and Russian sovereignty. If the truths were known about the Ukrainian situation, we would never have involved ourselves in it (similar to Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya and Syria). However, to the benefit of international plotters, a violent coup was orchestrated in Ukraine and a civil war instigated—not surprisingly adjacent to Russia's borders and in the control path of vital natural resources.

Through the International Monetary Fund, the Ukrainians are now deeply impoverished. We met several Ukrainians while in Russia, and they passionately urged restraint, so that the Ukrainian people can pursue self-determination, rather than continued victimization through foreign interference. "American exceptionalism" is much resented and is certainly not in keeping with our true American traditions. Current politicians, in service to international special interests (rather than the American people), seem to have forgotten Thomas Jefferson's wise counsel: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." Other nations have their own "Monroe Doctrines" protective of their sovereign interests, which we should respect.

[Noted journalist Robert Parry is perhaps the best analyst of the current situation. His articles lay bare the facts and reveal the propaganda and manipulations which have escalated these unnecessary and destructive conflicts. His latest example can be found at consortiumnews.com.]

For comprehensive information, I highly recommend the website "Russia Insider" (russia-insider.com). I also recommend AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper if you want to read the truth about Russia. We must reach beyond America's controlled mass media to find truths—once again born of journalistic integrity and personal ethics.

Before being privileged to join Sharon Tennison's eclectic and stellar group, I had previously traveled to Iran, where I came to deeply respect the Iranian people and their often misrepresented perspectives. In my quest for truths, I found that we must, as private citizens, seek our own answers and not depend on others.

Throughout our incredible trip, we gauged Russian knowledge and attitudes of current events. They are much more politically aware than most Americans, probably because of the traumas that they have experienced during the last century, and sensing the current dangers. My wife and I came to have great respect for the Russian people and for our special delegation, which has returned to America, inspired to share truths in the cause of peace and humanity.

The Russian people are very much like the American people, and we should pursue friendly relations. I encourage everyone to support the work of the Center for Citizen Initiatives (www.ccisf.org). ✦

MERLIN MILLER has been married for 40 years to wife Susan. Together they have four daughters. Merlin is a West Point graduate, movie producer and founder of the American Eagle Party (AmericanEagleParty.com). He is also building a "Veterans League of Honor" to promote truth, justice, liberty and peace.

Reflections About Russia & Her People

By Susan Miller

As I reflect on my journey to Russia, I am transported once again to the elaborate hall of mirrors in Catherine's Palace. I see different images in each of the many reflections that surround me. The mirror closest to me shows the love that people have for each other, for family, country and humanity. This was reflected every day in a gesture, a loving smile, hug, kiss, or a sincere handshake. I see the same gestures of love among people in America. Are we so different from each other?

Across the room I see reflected the image of respect. First and foremost a subtle self respect. It is shown in the posture of the men, women, youth and even the children. They hold themselves erect, head high, and they even look you in the eye when they talk to you. I am not sure that I see that anymore in America. Are we losing our self respect?

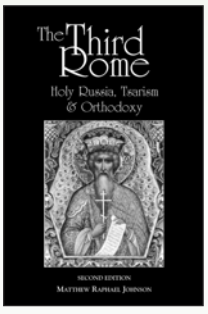
Another image that I see is sorrow. An image reflected at the WWII monuments which dominate the landscape of Volgograd and the entrance to Saint Petersburg. The sorrow is reflected in the magnificence of the statue of the Motherland, the statues of soldiers helping wounded soldiers, of people helping people, and of a mother holding her dead son. The eternal flame, the lists of names, 900 lights for 900 days of the Saint Petersburg siege, and a magnificent diorama contribute to this overwhelming sorrow. These are not victory sites, but monuments depicting the sorrows of war, and crimes against humanity. We have such sites in America too. Gettysburg and Arlington come to mind as places that reflect the overwhelming sorrow of war. Does this Russia, that builds such monuments to the tragedy of war, truly want another war?

In each of the many mirrors I see reflected the people that I met. They do not smile easily, but when they do it is genuine. The people are very reserved, especially in public and among strangers. You do not see them talking loud, laughing, arms moving or feet tapping. This is very different from the vivacious and noisy people of America. But does this make the Russians cold, or simply reflect a people who have been taught the need to guard their emotions?

Everywhere in the vast hall of mirrors I see reflected a country that has energy, and that is rising above its past history to become a land of new hope and opportunity. Most important, Russia is a place where people are finding their roots—in family, faith, values and communities. We have so many things in common with the people of Russia, but I'm not sure if America's image to the world still reflects our values, our love of family, faith and even freedom. Do we have roots in America anymore? Are we a country to be emulated? These are questions that I ask myself, as I reflect on the images in the mirror. ✦

Susan Miller is an early childhood educator, seeking a better world for our youth.

The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy



Most books on Russian history under the czars paint a picture of unbridled tyranny, corruption, stagnation and neglect. Most of these authors merely place the dominant Anglo-American liberal paradigms onto old Russia and call it history. Unfortunately, the Russian diaspora in the English speaking world has yet to rectify this glaring wrong—until now. From Kievan Rus until the 1917 revolution, Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson deals with the major complaints the liberal and Menshevik schools have thrown against the czars: autocracy, serfdom, imperialism, illiteracy, landlordism and a host of other evils the liberals hypocritically howl about. These are all answered in the biting style this writer is quickly becoming known for, exposing the hypocrisy, ideological provincialism, cultural myopia, double standards and downright intellectual dishonesty many writers on Russia history have made careers out of. As Anglo-American culture gutters out in oligarchy, cultural pollution and intellectual vulgarity, the royalist system of the Russians stands out as a powerful defender of culture. This book has been met with condemnation by the establishment—a small price to pay for truth. *The Third Rome* (softcover, 244 pages, #368, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside U.S.) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. (Email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H outside the U.S.) Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Buy also at www.barnesreview.com.

The Truth About Ivan IV, Oligarchy & the Legacy of Medieval Russia

By Matthew R. Johnson, PhD.

Russia has long been considered the land of darkness. Beginning with the Renaissance disdain for the medieval world, the rise of international banking, the Polish/Jewish alliance in Central Europe, and the British Enlightenment, Russia and Spain have been stigmatized as just a bit better than animals. That the resultant ideology of "progress" will be the primary justification of the attempt to enslave or destroy those "animals" should come as no surprise. To separate the Industrial Revolution from colonialism and slavery is absurd and intellectually dishonest. Ireland and Russia are two cases in point. However, this three-part essay will focus on the very long reign of Ivan IV "the Terrible" of Russia (1530-1584).

RUSSIA AND THE WORLD AT IVAN'S BIRTH

Modernity and progress were the justifications for the global empire of the West. Genocide was the norm from Ireland to Arizona, from India to Ukraine. The patristic philosophy speaks constantly about the destruction that the passions cause. In this case, the unchecked rule of oligarchy that is the foundation of the Enlightenment shows just what can happen when ego goes unchecked and the superficial idea of "progress" is harnessed to justify the "temporary sacrifice" required to enter the promised land.

The East was colonized by foreign capital in this period, except for one entity. The Russian empire rejected the Enlightenment idea, represented later by the upper layers of the nobility, mostly foreign, brought into Russia at the end of the reign of Czar Alexis. Mobilized by Peter I, Russia was nearly an internal colony of its own Westernized oligarchy. This, however, is in the future from the time of Czar Ivan. The point is that Peter and his ilk needed to make an explicit break with Old Russia in order for his revolution to take place.

In the 15th and early 16th century, Russia was the last remaining Orthodox power in the world. Russia took her national character from the fact that she was born in the harsh realm of the forested north coveted by Poland, Sweden and the papacy, and the exposed south constantly under attack from various Turkish tribes and slave raiders from everywhere. The result was that the Russian state was forced to become centralized and militarized. From the east, south, west and northwest, Russia was surrounded by enemies with one thing in common: Their ruling classes saw Russian "barbarism" as an excuse to colonize this rich land.[1]

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT: POLAND, TURKEY AND THE PASSIONS

Russia's most obnoxious and lawless enemy was the Polish oligarchy, the *szlachta*. "Poland" was not a state or nation in the modern sense. Russia was explicitly aware of her state's origin and ethnic center, as were the Cossacks, Greeks and Serbs. Their states and empires were ethnic in that they had a strong racial core, common religious faith and clear linguistic and legal distinctions with their neighbors. This cannot be applied to Poland until the 20th century. Poland was a loosely connected set of noble estates, each with its own law and private army. Catholicism served as a fragile glue quickly torn asunder by the Reformation. "Polish" military force came from the Confederations, alliances of powerful clans to pool resources to fight a specific battle and then disband. These alliances, formal or no, were the same

The boyars (a collection of whom is shown above) were the highest rank of Russian aristocracy outside of the royal family. But the mid-16th century was a time of barbaric cruelty in the upper crust; feuding broke out between the rival clans, and armed men roamed the royal palace. Murders and beatings were commonplace. Ivan responded in kind.

as "Poland." The monarchy was very weak and held in contempt by the nobility.[2]

The Polish *szlachta* referred to themselves as Sarmatians, an Aryan tribe first found in Central Asia. By the third century B.C., they were fighting the Scythians on the Pontic Steppe. Herodotus claims this tribe descended from a mix of renegade Scythians and Amazon warriors, while Strabo does not make a distinction between Scythian and Sarmatian at all. It is clear that this tribe slowly subdued the Scythians and fought the Germanic tribes to the north of the Roman empire to a standstill. Ptolemy suggests that their final settlement is roughly at what is today modern Poland.

The Polish elite, at the height of their power in the 16th century, came to believe that they were not Slavs like their peasants or the hated Russians, but descendants of these Aryan-Asian Sarmatians who conveniently had the ancient duty to rule over the Slavic cattle. The noble estates loosely called "Poland" at the time had one purpose and function: to protect the extremely violent practices of serfdom and to maintain the fiction of Sarmatian supremacy over the Slavs.[3]

Russia was in the midst of a life and death battle with the Ottoman Empire during much of the era covered here. In 1475, the Ottoman Turks managed to bring the Crimean fragment of the old Horde under its control. Russia in the 15th century was under constant attack from the south, with slaves being the primary prize of these border raids. When the Crimea stood behind the Ottomans, the power and devastation of these raids increased in scale and organization. The huge alliance of Tartar Kazan, Tartar Crimea and the Ottoman Turks then partnered with Italian and Jewish bankers to share the profits of the slave trade. These parties raided southern Russia constantly, removing hundreds of thousands of Slavic slaves, bringing them to the slave-marts of the Black or Caspian Sea. This is the environment that Ivan inherited.

There is no understanding Russian policy at the time without first grasping these facts. The Balkan Slavs and the Russians were at war with a huge network of capital at the end of the Renaissance that has yet to be analyzed in English. The tight bond among immensely wealthy Jews, European elites and Tartar empire-builders would destroy the entire master narrative of official liberal historiography. This alliance, and several others to the north and west, caused Moscow to engage in Herculean efforts to mobilize enough men and resources to keep three or four large enemies at bay simultaneously. This had to be done also with harsh winters, poor soil, difficult travel and internal divisions often goaded by foreigners. This is the source of the Muscovite policy of centralization and service-estate monarchy. It is the historical condition for the Russian mind and defined the Russian national character.[4]

The literature in English usually decries the "lust for power" of the czars and the "massacre" of helpless Mus-

lims and defenders of Kazan under Ivan IV. The official narrative is uncomfortable with the fact that Russia barely escaped total genocide at this time. Only by the total mobilization of every possible man to create a war machine capable of defending its own borders was Russia ever preserved at all. In the best of times, this was a risky gamble. At the worst of times, millions of Russians were exterminated, enslaved and exploited.

Before the Mongol attacks, Russia had been torn apart by arrogant feudal lords in Galicia and Kiev itself, and only the rapid rise of Vladimir-Suzdal ensured the unity of Russia. The fragmentation of Kiev is largely the result of a growing and concentrated oligarchical class, which usually is parallel to the growth of cities. Concerned with profits, urban elites are not interested in being part of a national revival or Orthodox resurgence. Princes then struggled to maintain even a formal unity over their cities. The Mongols ended this struggle, but it taught Russians that centralization and military force are the main allies of the Russian state. For alienated American academics to piously condemn the royalist constitution of Old Russia from the comfort of their pricey condos and attractive student "assistants" is the height of American vulgarity.[5]

Russian historiography up until the 20th century had been generally positive in its estimation of Ivan. They placed Ivan in the proper context of European events. The bizarre and dogmatic Anglo-American loathing for the man developed only in an age where liberalism reigned unopposed in the ivory tower. Ivan IV could not but seem the typical embodiment of "ignorant Slavs" and the royal house of Russia specifically.

Older historians were far more skilled in dialectic. Karamzin would not accept the foreign reports on Ivan, partly because they were contradictory and partly because many were written as a means to influence European opinion away from the Russians. Rather, he argued that the nobility was the main opposition to the crown and, hence, to a unified Russia.

It was Nikolay Ustryalov who developed the notion of "two Ivans," one in the first half of his reign and the other, negative part, developing after the death of Anastasia, his wife. Ustryalov created the "paranoid" Ivan that became canonical in the west. This was taken up by Oleg Platonov later. Mikhail Pogodin corrected this view, arguing properly that Ivan was far less violent than the creators of the new states in the West. Overcoming feudal fragmentation was a pan-European movement and could only be done violently. Sergei Solovyev was very similar in this regard. Platonov's view was that Ivan's policy was unnecessary, but understandable. The result was that the transfer of land title from the old elite to the oprichniki (lower classes, bureaucrats, political police) harmed the economy and created legal confusion.

Konstantin Kavelin too placed Ivan in a broader context, though, in his case, an idiosyncratic one. His view was that the old elite destroyed by Ivan represented the much older tribal and clan concept. Thus, Ivan was a positive revolutionary: He finished the project started by Vladimir I. Historians should avoid the personal-account of history, having no idea what motivates people. A bad historical argument usually has some claim to a leader's mental state. These should be dismissed unless there is some evidence that manifests this state. In other words, claiming that a leader is "jealous" or "paranoid" and, hence, took a certain action, is poor speculation.[6]

NOBLE RULE & IVAN'S YOUTH

The origin of the most exaggerated claims against Ivan are domestic. Many more are from foreign sources. Some of the more absurd claims, such as Ivan's "first execution" at age 13, or Kurbsky's tale that Ivan tortured cats as a boy, are merely propaganda that is typical during war. By 1538, Ivan saw his mother poisoned, leaving him, just out of toddlerhood, now an orphan. Prior to Ivan taking control, the oligarchy raped the country in an orgy they knew would likely end when Ivan took power. The result was that they took what they could with massive speed. From 1538 to 1543, Moscow was a place of violence and bloodshed.

"Prior to Ivan taking control, the oligarchy raped the country in an orgy they knew would likely end when Ivan took power."

The Italian architect Fryazin, for example, was forced to flee back to Italy because he said the boyars had made life in Moscow completely unbearable. The state was little more than a stage for conspiracies and coups. Ivan, at the time only 12, was terrified and feared for his life. The Shuiskys, intoxicated with the joy of victory over their rivals, lost all sense of proportion as their passions came to control them entirely. They plundered the treasury, took all gold stored at the Kremlin, and granted their friends huge chunks of land. The fierce leaders of the boyar clans of Shuisky (descended from Ruirik) and Belsky (from the royal Lithuanian family of Gediminas) kept the child Ivan alive in the hopes he could one day be used as a pawn in future battles. They were mistaken.[7]

Until 1540 the country was actually ruled by the elite boyars nominally under the Shuisky clan, made famous later during the Troubles.[8] The Boyar Duma legislated that its own decrees were to be taken as legally equal to royal charters. The well-armed Shuiskys and their large private armies went to war, as powerful governors in the cities and towns behaved "as savage beasts," stealing

what they could before the government changed again. Of course, this chaos did not go unnoticed. Boyar oligarchy meant that the southern borders were threatened by Tatars and Turks and the northwest by Lithuania and Sweden. The state was on the verge of death. To be fair, the Belsky clan, coming to power in 1540, did strengthen the state and repelled the attacks. The Shuisky clan, however, was soon to retake power.[9]

The Russian elite could function only with the crown. They were almost universally hated, and, outside of brief periods of time during which they could plunder, direct rule was impossible. No one believed that oligarchs had any right to rule. They can function only with the legitimacy granted by the crown. Monarchy was needed to give the oligarchy a productive role and a place in the state. Yet, this role was always at their own expense. They were given important offices only in exchange for loyalty. This is to say that they were forced to make pubic use of their plunder.

IVAN ASSUMES POWER

As the oligarchs realized their time was short, it was only the tears of young Ivan and the intercession of Metropolitan Vorontsov that saved him from death. After that, Ivan, on Dec. 29, 1543, ordered the arrest of Andrei Shuisky, the leader of the feudal oligarchs and the infamous symbol of the financial rape of the nation.

Historians wrongly argue that no trial was held and offenders were executed. They are wrong on both counts. The political acumen of Ivan at this age is remarkable. Using the weakness of oligarchs against them, he realized that as soon as he proved himself competent, the commanders of local armies, commoners, clergy, lower nobles oppressed by the elite and many others, would quickly turn on their arrogant masters. Regardless of the torment these pathological elites inflicted on the young Ivan, he treated them with mercy.[10]

At 13, Ivan still could not rule alone and chose a small council to assist him. Relying on the Vorontsov clan, the young monarch sought to strengthen the state and develop the idea of a unified Russia against the fragmentation caused by the nobility. Seeing their unearned income disappearing, the elite fought back. One method was to create stories of "Ivan the Butcher" for circulation abroad. ✦

In an upcoming issue of THE BARNES REVIEW: Ivan grows to manhood and begins his reformation of Russia into a regional powerhouse.

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5 Examples of the scholarship very critical of Ivan include these well known works: Bobrick, Benson (1990) *Ivan the Terrible*. Canongate Books; Hosking, Geoffrey (2004) *Russia and the Russians: A History*. Harvard University Press; Madariaga, Isabel de (2005) *Ivan the Terrible. First Tsar of Russia*. Yale University Press; Payne, Robert and N. Romanoff (2002). *Ivan the Terrible*. Cooper Square Press; Troyat, Henri (1988) *Ivan the Terrible*. Buccaneer Books. These works occasionally offer some good background history, but they err in arguing that Russia was an uncivilized, "backward" society that only knew this sort of "terror." They offer no critical insight into the era and are essentially lazy, privileged, wealthy professors who are taken as "authorities" on Russian history. In repeating the accusations of foreigners and believing that Kurbsky advocated "representative government" they do a great deal of harm to historical scholarship and criticism.

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7 Pronina, N (2005). *Ivan the Terrible, A Torturer or Martyr?* Jauza-EKSMO.

8 Manyagin, VG (2004). *In Defense of the Terrible Tsar*. Library of Serbia, BSK Cross.

9 *Ibid.*

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11 This term is often translated as "council." It is much more than this, but, for the purposes of this paper, it will remain.

MATTHEW RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D. is originally from Union County, N.J. He completed his Ph.D. at the University of Nebraska, writing his dissertation on Michael Oakeshott's critique of modernity. His first job out of college was working with THE BARNES REVIEW. He is a former professor of history at Mt. St. Mary's University in Emmetsville, Md. A well known student of Russian history, Matt's latest book is *Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin*, available from TBR BOOK CLUB. Matt resides in Franklin County, Pa., where he teaches and writes on Russian history and politics from a nationalist and royalist point of view.

JAMES GARFIELD: *What Might Have Been*

- Rags-to-riches president was beloved by American people
- Garfield not afraid to challenge corrupt D.C. politicians

ON JUNE 30, 1882, JAILERS HANGED a delusional con man named Charles Guiteau. A year earlier, on July 2, 1881, Guiteau shot President James A. Garfield (born 1831) at the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Station in Washington, D.C. On two different occasions in the months leading up to this execution, incensed vigilantes attempted to storm the prison that housed Guiteau and personally murder the cowardly assassin. Although Garfield occupied the Oval Office for a mere half-year, his actions fueled a great deal of patriotism and, for the first time in decades, reunited America following the War Between the States.

By Victor Thorn

As a child in the 1960s, I grew up listening to Johnny Cash records that my mother played on an old console stereo. Always a fan of the "Man in Black," decades later I purchased his greatest hits collection. One of my favorite songs on this anthology was a rousing number called *Mr. Garfield*. Despite thoroughly enjoying this tune, I often wondered: "Why is Johnny Cash singing about James Garfield? It sure seems like a curious choice."

After all, how many people can even name when Garfield was president? But it was only after reading a magnificent biography penned by Candice Millard, entitled *Destiny of the Republic: A Tale of Madness, Medicine and the Murder of a President*, did I realize Garfield's importance as one of the most pivotal leaders this nation has ever produced.

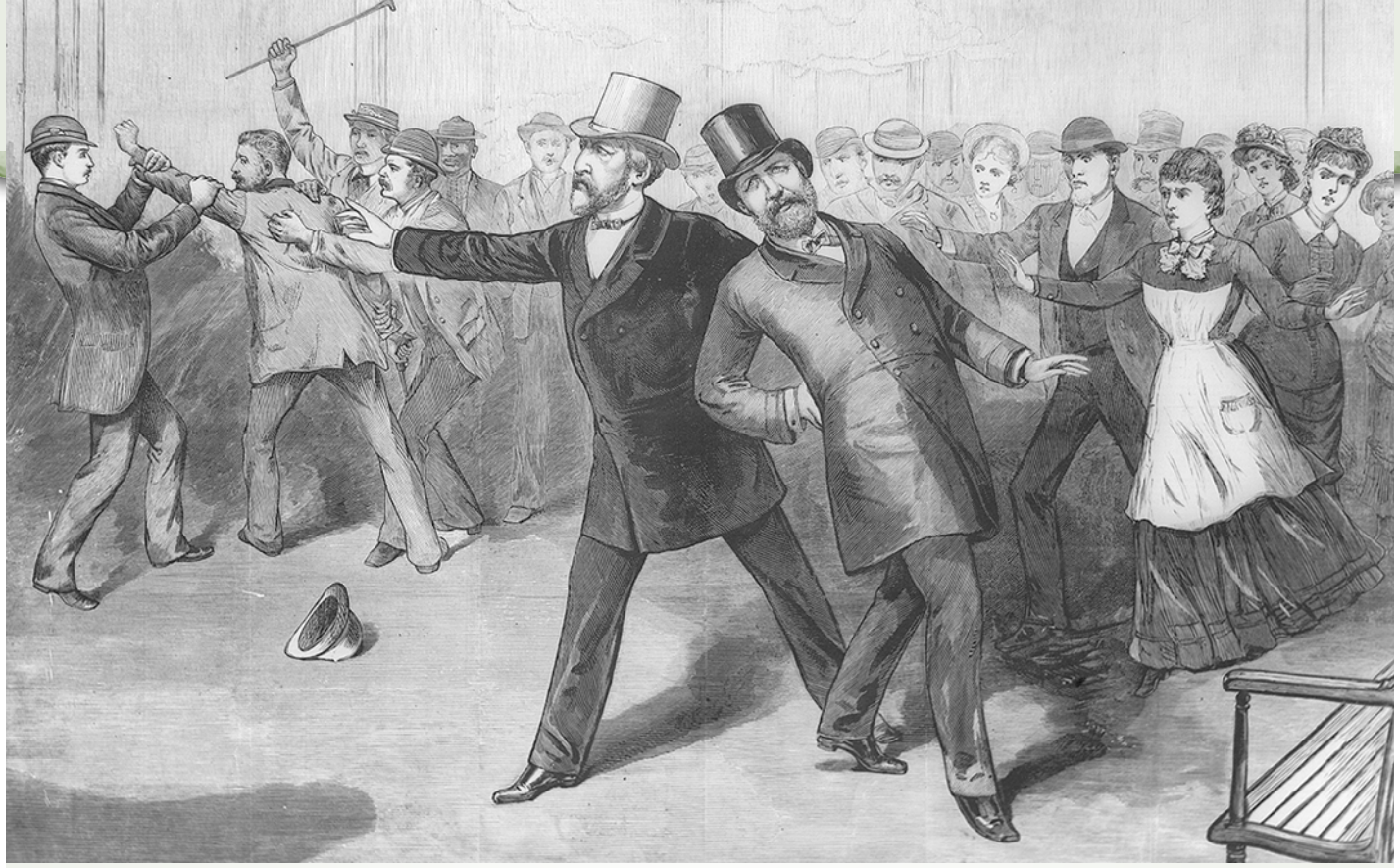
Raised in hand-to-mouth poverty following his birth in an Ohio log cabin, the school of hard knocks taught Garfield how to survive not only by his immense intellect, but also as a hands-on doer. Later in life, Garfield wore the hats of a farmer, builder and planter, and also constructed a dam. That's not all he did to occupy his time. Garfield and his wife Lucretia bore six children, two of whom died as youngsters. These tragic losses filled Garfield with a sense of fatalism that tainted many of his accomplishments.

One of these feats involved Garfield's election as an Ohio senator in 1859. Charged with an immense amount of charisma, Garfield's salt-of-the-earth qualities appealed to the masses, as did his extraordinary oratory skills and cult of personality that people found magnetic.

Transitioning in 1862 from Ohio to Washington, D.C., Garfield soon encountered a dramatically different political atmosphere. Specifically, a so-called spoils system ruled the nation's capital. In essence, rather than hiring the most suited applicants based on merit, politicians bestowed government jobs as gifts to their friends and donors. Obviously, political cronyism hasn't changed much from the mid-1800s to today.

As a Republican, Garfield also faced a great deal of conflict within his own party. The GOP was divided between Stalwarts, who adamantly refused any reconciliation with Southern states, and Half-Breeds, who pushed reform-based policies of a new future.

Embracing the Half-Breed philosophy, Garfield



WERE MONEY POWERS BEHIND GARFIELD'S MURDER?

Like Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, and possibly John F. Kennedy, did a cabal of financial elitists engineer the assassination of James Garfield because his monetary policies conflicted with their aims? Evidence says yes. In 1881, bankers were already plotting and laying the groundwork for what would become the Federal Reserve. According to some scholars, Garfield, in a move that mirrored Abraham Lincoln, intended to issue debt-free Greenbacks. Obviously, parasitical money-lenders would be incapable of strangling the U.S. without enslaving it first through massive deficits. Others claim that Garfield pushed gold as a national currency. Whatever the case, Garfield understood money. As chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, he was no dummy when it came to high finance. Garfield once declared, "He who controls the money supply of a nation controls the nation." Also, "Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolutely master of all industry and commerce." After spending only four months in office, Garfield fell victim to an alleged "lone nut assassin," as did other presidents who opposed the banking elite.

made his mark as a champion of freed slaves. In Congress, Garfield adopted a pro-integration ideology in which he sought to promote an atmosphere where Blacks worked peacefully alongside Whites in the post-Civil War South. Without race pimps like Rev. Al Sharpton, Jesse Jackson, Barack Obama and former Atty. Gen. Eric Holder stirring up trouble, Garfield envisioned a time of harmony rather than provocation and potential race wars. He declared, "The elevation of the Negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution."

Garfield's ideas slowly but surely succeeded over the next 80 years as Blacks gradually assimilated into the culture. They worked, attended church, kept their families together, and didn't seethe with hostility toward Whites. Regrettably, it was President Lyndon Baines Johnson's "New Society" scheme that destroyed the Black family, by making them addicted to government welfare as opposed to seeking gainful employment. Needless to say, LBJ did more to create the racial chaos we see today than any other president. Unfortunately, Barack Obama has ratcheted up these tensions with disastrous results. If America had followed the course first established by Garfield, we wouldn't be in the midst of a racial powder keg that plagues us today.

At any rate, without a shred of Machiavellianism in his nature, Garfield nonetheless found himself thrust

It Was a Completely Different America in Garfield's Time

As James Garfield rose to political prominence a decade after the Civil War's conclusion, America underwent breathtaking advances while still remaining quite backward in many regards. At a time when the telegraph and typewriter were being invented, Gen. George Custer fought Indians on horseback, Jesse James and Billy the Kid ran roughshod through the Wild West, and the United States still had no national anthem.

In the nation's capital, 40 years before the Federal Reserve's inception in 1913, politicians didn't enjoy the luxury of spending money that had been created out of thin air. Thus, the Washington Monument sat unfinished because legislators simply ran out of funds to complete it. Standing only 152 feet high, sheep and pigs grazed nonchalantly around the monument's base. Satirist Mark Twain quipped that it looked like "a factory chimney with the top broken off."

Even the White House sat dilapidated and neglected. When Garfield took the oath of office in 1881, his new lodgings at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue were marred by stained curtains, paint peeling from the ceilings, mildew, leaky pipes and outdated plumbing, rotting wood, holes in the rugs, and a rat infestation.

The political process was also markedly different than the spectacle we see today; 150 years ago, candidates didn't campaign for themselves. Few people realize that Abraham Lincoln never gave a single campaign speech prior to being elected. Odder yet, presidents during that era spent a considerable portion of each day meeting with ordinary citizens and fielding their complaints. Then, when completing their duties, they often walked the streets of D.C. alone, without Secret Service agents or bodyguards. Needless to say, this lack of security surely contributed to James Garfield's assassination, and it's a far cry from the police state measures that have literally turned the Beltway into a militarized fortress. ✦

into the 1880 presidential election. A reluctant contestant at best, Garfield lamented, "I have never had the presidential fever, not even for a day." However, following monumental levels of in-fighting among GOP frontrunners, power struggles gone awry and a general distaste for other candidates on the ballot, Garfield emerged as the Republican nominee. He was elected as the 20th U.S. president on Nov. 2, 1880. Afterward, still not thrilled with this turn of events, he confided, "There is a tone of sadness running through this triumph which I can hardly explain."

Upon entering office, Garfield refused to play a polarizing role in relations between Congress and the executive branch. As a populist unifier, one of Garfield's first tasks involved regaining the trust of Southern states still alienated from traumas inflicted during the Civil War. Even though he hailed from Yankee country, those below the Mason-Dixon Line embraced Garfield as their president—the first time they had done so for many decades. In response, Garfield demanded, "Give the South, as rapidly as possible, the blessings of general education and business enterprise." Americans came to-

When Ignorance Was Willard Bliss

By Victor Thorn

The dual bullet wounds President James Garfield received were not fatal, at least initially. According to the diagnosis of his primary physician, Dr. Willard Bliss, "I think it's almost certain that [Garfield] shall pull through."

Still, it was the grossly unsanitary practices of Bliss and other doctors that caused Garfield's death. To understand this situation, one must examine the advances made by a British surgeon named Joseph Lister. Beginning in mid-19th century Europe, Lister advised medical professionals to sterilize their equipment and thoroughly wash before treating patients. By doing so, death rates would plummet. Destroying germs, he stressed, would stand as the greatest paradigm shift in centuries. Sadly, many physicians scoffed at the idea of *invisible* germs posing such a threat.

In America, Dr. Willard Bliss reigned as one such skeptic, calling Lister's proof of invisible germs "ridiculous." Therefore, he and his assistants regularly poked and probed Garfield's wounds with unwashed, unsani-

gether once again.

Yet, considering how politics has forever been a cutthroat game, a New York senator named Roscoe Conkling insisted on undermining Garfield's efforts. Seen by some as the most powerful man in America during that era, Conkling derived a great deal of power from the spoils system—the very same framework that Garfield intended to nullify. Conkling also threw his weight behind Republican Party candidate Ulysses S. Grant, a former military hero whose presidency had been marred by scandals and corruption. When Grant's bid fell short, Conkling fumed that he'd be without a pawn in the White House to do his dirty work.

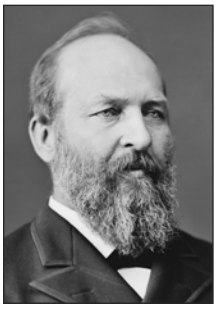
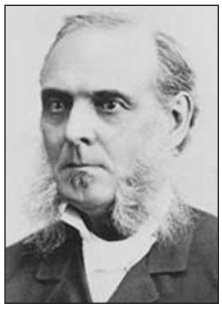
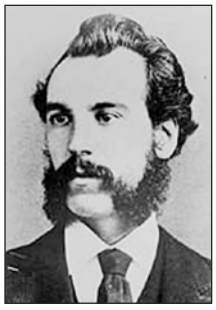
Because Garfield ultimately won the 1880 election, Conkling devised an alternate strategy. If he couldn't control the Oval Office with Grant, then he'd place his number one puppet in as vice president. Thus, due to party politics, backroom deals and his immense power, Conkling selected Chester Arthur—a man he created and manipulated at will—to be on the ticket as Garfield's VP.

Up until that point, Arthur, who actually resided in Conkling's home, only held one major job his entire life. But due to rampant malfeasance, Arthur was dismissed from his post at the New York Customs House. In his new role as VP, under direct orders from Conkling, Arthur made it a priority to perpetually criticize and sabotage all of President Garfield's efforts.

Because Conkling viewed the less sophisticated Garfield as an easy mark, he next plotted to pull the nation's financial strings by appointing the secretary of the treasury. He also demanded a highly lucrative position at the New York Customs House formerly held by his puppet Chester Arthur. To his credit, Garfield didn't consult with Conkling before filling either slot. He even chose one of Conkling's biggest rivals, the man primarily responsible for causing Grant to lose the GOP nomination.

ENTER CHARLES GUITEAU

Obviously, bad blood existed between Conkling and James Garfield, so much so that the influential U.S. senator from New York shockingly resigned from Congress in May 1881. Incredibly, or maybe too coincidentally, two days later a scurrilous character named Charles Guiteau

Left to right above are shown President James Garfield, Dr. Willard Bliss and inventor Alexander Graham Bell.

tary fingers and instruments. Not surprisingly, infections coursed rampantly through Garfield's bloodstream and body.

Their neglect produced an array of adverse effects. Rather than being hospitalized after his shooting, Garfield lay bedridden in the White House, whereupon he couldn't walk or sit erect. With pus dripping through drainage tubes, Garfield vomited violently every 20 minutes. Nonetheless, by the end of July 1881, Lucretia Garfield said of her husband's recovery, "James appears to be out of danger."

The next day, though, his condition worsened. With infections that stemmed from his medical team's germ-ridden hands, Garfield's vomiting persisted, along with a loss of consciousness. Alarmed by this turnaround, the famous inventor Alexander Graham Bell offered to locate the bullet still inside Garfield's torso with a medical metal detector that he'd devised. Unforgivably, Dr. Bliss only permitted Bell to check one side of Garfield's body with his "induction balance" techniques. Bliss arrived at this decision out of sheer ego, for he'd earlier concluded that the bullet in question had entered and remained in Garfield's right side.

Bliss's shortsightedness catapulted Garfield into a further downward spiral. With his weight plummeting from 210 to 130 pounds, Garfield also reeled from malnutrition, dehydration, fever, sweats, enemas, repeated vomiting, and abscesses on his face that filled with pus. Garfield's eye and cheek swelled so severely that it caused facial paralysis. Eventually, when these abscesses were lanced, they emitted so much pus that the toxic discharges flooded into the president's ears and mouth, nearly drowning him.

Finally, on Sept. 19, 1881, Garfield perished from "profound septic poisoning," which came as a direct result of his doctor's incompetence. Riddled with abscesses that marred his skull, torso, and internal organs (including one six inches in size near his liver), pneumonia eventually overtook both lungs, causing Garfield's death.

Ironically, the non-fatal bullet that Alexander Graham Bell had tried to locate with his medical metal detector had been, all along, in Garfield's left side behind the pancreas. As stated, Dr. Bliss never permitted Bell to check anywhere other than the ailing president's right side.

Years later, Joseph Lister was knighted by England's queen as "the greatest conqueror of disease the world has ever seen." ✦

arrived at a decision: he would murder Garfield. Acting like somebody under the influence of mind control, Guiteau stated that the idea "struck him like lightning" as if it were a message from God. He added, "If the president were out of the way, everything would go better."

Who was Charles Guiteau? For starters, most everyone in his family felt that he should be institutionalized, while his father declared him insane. Prior to being locked away in a nuthouse, Guiteau skipped town and began a cross-country odyssey. He married, only to be deserted by his wife, and then joined a free love commune in New York. Here, he squatted for six years with a group of utopian socialists known as the Oneida Community. After being evicted for his radical views, Guiteau inexplicably became a lawyer and traveling evangelist.

Following a string of countless scams and frivolous lawsuits, Guiteau found himself incarcerated in New York's notorious Tombs penitentiary for unpaid debts and other infractions. Unwilling to change his con-man ways, Guiteau later landed in Connecticut, whereupon he boarded the *Stonington*, a ship that violently crashed en route to New York City. Thirty passengers drowned or were burned to death, while others fled naked and in shock from the steamer, their bodies so badly singed by flames that skin peeled from the bone.

Miraculously, Charles Guiteau survived this naval tragedy virtually unblemished, and as such attributed his good fortune to "God's will." Convinced that he'd been tasked for a divine mission, Guiteau made his way to Washington, D.C., where he sought a cabinet position in Garfield's administration via the spoils system. Frequently visiting the White House, Guiteau rubbed shoulders with VP Arthur between 10 and 20 times, and even once met Garfield.

On account of his bizarre behavior, Garfield's inner circle finally barred Guiteau from entering the White House. This denial only served to embolden Guiteau's compulsive quest to kill the president. Under a sort of psychic driving spell, the madman spent every waking moment obsessively tracking Garfield. Guiteau described the interior monologue playing out within his mind. "It kept growing upon me, pressing me, goading me." Revisionist historians are certainly aware that other patsies such as Sirhan Sirhan and Arthur Bremer, both of whom were used as fall guys for the shootings of Robert Kennedy and George Wallace respectively, complained of similar messages that raced through their minds. Did Guiteau's forceful thoughts originate internally, or were they implanted by an outside source?

Stalking Garfield for over a month, Guiteau finally found his opportunity at a D.C. train depot. There, in yellow-bellied fashion, he shot the president twice—once in the arm and once in the back. Wounded, but not killed, Garfield suffered two broken ribs and ruptured arteries, but luckily the bullets missed his spine and major organs. Oddly enough, just like President Abraham Lincoln before him, Garfield experienced premonitions of his own demise. Prior to being gunned down, he wrote, "I do not know why it haunts me. Indeed, it is a thing that is wholly involuntary on my part, and when I try my hardest not to think of it, it haunts me most."

THE CONSPIRACY

After being arrested for this dastardly assassination attempt, investigators uncovered a letter that Guiteau had written in which he divulged, "I am on friendly terms with Senator Conkling."

Stranger yet, when news broke that Garfield had been shot, VP Arthur was in the middle of consultations with none other than Roscoe Conkling. In short order, reporters openly called the assassination attempt a conspiracy concocted between Conkling and Arthur. Referring to this incident as a political hit, journalists ascertained that if Garfield hadn't denied Conkling, he never would have been targeted.

Unlike today's corporate-controlled media, writers in the late 1800s minced no words or covered up for the hidden hand that secretly ruled politics. Calling Arthur a puppet with no mind of his own, they further aroused suspicions by declaring that Conkling would be the de facto president if Garfield died. Rutherford B. Hayes, another Ohioan and 19th U.S. president, referred to Conkling as "the power behind the throne, superior to the throne!"

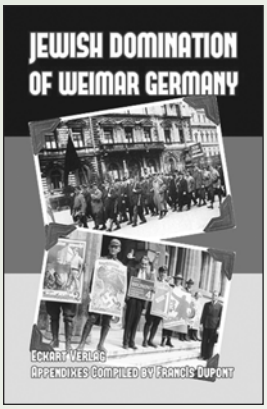
In a book entitled *History of the Attempted Assassination*, author John Stuart Ogilvie opined, "There is a theory that the attempted assassination [of Garfield] was not the work of a lunatic, but the result of a plot, much deeper and darker than has been suspected."

Surely enough, the question arose: Had Guiteau been the real triggerman? Up until that fateful day, Guiteau never owned a gun, knew absolutely nothing about them, and had previously never shot one. Plus, after Garfield fell wounded to the ground, covered in blood, Guiteau yelled as he raced from the scene, "I am a Stalwart, and Arthur will be president." Of course, Roscoe Conkling staked his entire political career on getting Ulysses Grant, a Stalwart, elected as president.

Although Conkling was never arrested for this crime, the public smelled a rat and, from that point forward, turned on the Stalwarts, a move that caused their eventual demise. ✦

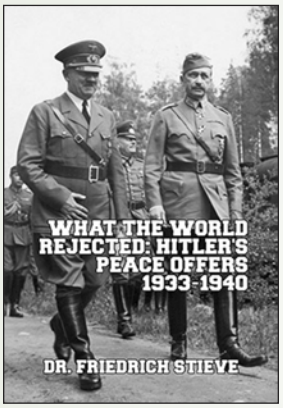
Victor Thorn is a hard-hitting researcher, journalist and the author of many books on politics and history. He is currently a contributing editor at American Free Press newspaper. For a sample copy of AFP, call 202-544-5977. Victor is also the author of a new book entitled *America's Racial Powder Keg: How a Violent Dependency State Has Been Created in the Black Community.* This book is available from AFP for $20 plus $4 S&H in the U.S.

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany



This book was the National Socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, authors Eckart Verlag and Francis Dupont list the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater and the communist indoctrination in educational institutions and the media. This new edition contains the entire original text and illustrations and benefits from a series of appendices by Francis Dupont which reveal: the measures taken by the Nazi state against Jews; details of the Haavara Transfer Agreement, whereby the Nazi government and the World Zionist movement worked to help create the state of Israel; the world Jewish declaration of war against Germany in 1933; and a series of eye-opening parallels between Weimar Germany and the present-day United States, showing exactly the same trends of Jewish domination of educational institutions, the mass media and numerous financial scandals. Softcover, 96 pages, #670, $14 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

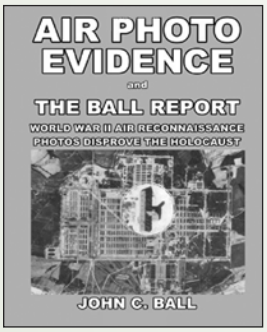
What the World Rejected: Hitler's Peace Offers



By Dr. Friedrich Stieve. Written by Germany's foremost diplomatic historian of the early 20th century, this work maps out all the numerous times that Adolf Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how the major anti-German belligerents, France and Britain, turned down these offers every time. The author lists all of Hitler's offers in detail, complete with quotes, starting with his first offer of May 17, 1933, his second offer of Dec. 18, 1933, his third offer of May 21, 1935, his fourth offer of March 31, 1936, his fifth offer of Sept. 30, 1938, his sixth offer of Dec. 6, 1938, his seventh offer of late 1939 to Poland to settle the Danzig Corridor issue peacefully and, finally, his offer of world peace on Oct. 6, 1939, just over a month after Britain and France had declared war on Germany for invading Poland. Includes: "A Final Appeal for Peace and Sanity," July 1940, by Adolf Hitler; "Hitler's Political Testament," April 1945; Hermann Goering's "Last Letter to Winston Churchill, Nuremberg, October 1946," and Neville Chamberlain in *The Forrestal Diaries*: "The World Jews Have Forced England into the War." Softcover, 93 pages, #693, $10 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Air Photo Evidence & The Ball Report

World War II Air Reconnaissance Photos Disprove the Holocaust



By John C. Ball. The author, a professional air photo interpreter, obtained access to the U.S. National Archives' collection of air reconnaissance photographs from World War II after they were declassified and made available to the public. By examining air reconnaissance photographs taken by the Allies of Auschwitz and other camps, the author brings his formidable knowledge to bear to show that: Allied air photos of Auschwitz demonstrate there were no "gas chambers" as claimed by postwar propaganda; alleged "gas chambers" were open to public view from nearby civilian houses and farms; Auschwitz was a massive industrial area and nothing else; there were no "burning pits," "continuously smoking chimneys," or any other of the ridiculous claims made by "survivors" and others; no "Zyklon-B insertion holes" in the places where later propaganda claimed they were; and, by using highly enlarged photographic copies, the book shows how copies of some of the pictures released in the 1990s were amateurishly altered with black marker pens to depict "prisoners," "gas chambers," "fences" to try to bolster postwar claims. This new edition also contains the 16-page "Ball Report," which consists of the author's detailed illustrative sketches made from his extensive study of the wartime air reconnaissance photo records, showing the exact layout of many of the camps, and the impossibility of "gas chambers" and other claims of "mass murder." Softcover, 138 pages, #698, *$12* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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Guenter Deckert: Behind Bars in Germany

New book details the criminalization of thought in Germany, and the challenging time in prison of a tireless fighter for truth

GUENTER DECKERT is a contributing editor of THE BARNES REVIEW. More importantly, he is an impassioned German patriot—a former schoolteacher, who loves his fatherland and people and is opposed to their being surrendered to culture-destroying foreigners. Because he is also a historical Revisionist and raises uncomfortable questions about World War II history, he is considered dangerous by the present German state and has been sentenced twice to prison. Here, we provide for our readers a brief view of his memoirs of those experiences, *Hinter Gittern in deutschen Kerkern* (*Behind Bars in German Prisons*). Readers knowledgeable in German may inquire with TBR about purchasing a copy. For purposes of §130 of the German federal criminal code, all opinions expressed herein are those of the author, and not of Guenter Deckert, who took no part in the article's composition.

By Ronald L. Ray

Suppose you were on vacation abroad with your family. And suppose that, on your flight home, despite usual practice, it were announced that all passengers should have their passports ready immediately upon deplaning. Suppose further that you were met by a squad of armed police and customs officials who—*á la* Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking Glass*, where everything is backwards—were to arrest you on the spot as a "flight risk," tearing your young granddaughter from your hand, while your traumatized family looked on helplessly. And finally, suppose that you would be imprisoned for three months before you would see your family again.

This was the 1994 scene played out in the life, not of a murderous mafioso or traitorous spy, but of Guenter Deckert (b. 1940), a highly intelligent (now former) teacher of German language and literature, who was from 1991 to 1996 the head of the National Democratic Party of Germany (NPD). The NPD is treated by the neoliberal reigning powers in Germany as an allegedly "neo-Nazi" organization, which they have sought periodically and unsuccessfully to ban, because in modern Germany nationalism is treated as outlawed "National Socialism."

But Deckert's political activism was not the reason for his special reception and arrest in October 1994. Rather, it was the fact that he had hosted and translated a private talk—a public one had been forbidden by authorities—given by Fred Leuchter (of *The Leuchter Report*) in 1991, while the latter was in Germany to give expert testimony in the trial of Revisionist Ernst Zuendel.

As Deckert notes in his new book, *Behind Bars in German Prisons: How One is Punished and Criminalized as a Historical Revisionist*, Udo Walendy could in the 1970s publish unmolested a German translation of *Did Six Million Really Die?*, but an ideological sea change occurred after the reunification of Germany. Zionist Jewry conspired with sycophantic German politicians to pass the notorious §130 of the federal criminal code, which penalizes any public effort to call into question the "obvious facts" of the so-called Jewish "holocaust" in World War II, and likewise punishes "dishonoring the memory of the dead," applied nearly exclusively to those pointing out the scientific and historical truths which disprove the mythical Jewish genocide. Even though unconstitutional under the Fundamental Law's protection of freedom of opinion and expression,

§130 has become the *de facto* supreme law in Germany.

Two trials followed the Leuchter talk, and Deckert received a suspended sentence. But because the judges expressed a high opinion of his personal character and seemed to find some sympathy with his criticism of perpetual German reparations handed to the Jews, the latter incited a public political and media furor, resulting in a third trial and several smaller trials to obtain the desired imprisonment, which lasted for five years—over opinions!

In 2013, Deckert spent an additional five months in prison, merely for translating Carl Mattogno's *Auschwitz: The First Gassing*.[1] In an amazing act of "mind-reading," the court which sentenced him claimed to know that he shared Mattogno's view of the impossibility of the Jewish "holocaust"—a "fact" protected from doubt by German law—despite Deckert's own written disclaimer in the book. The fact that he helped get the book published in German was simply assumed to be identical to agreement—an egregious error of logic.

During this latter imprisonment especially, he began the writing of *Behind Bars*, not so much as a continuous narrative like an autobiography, but as a comprehensive, 832-page documentation of the thoughts, words, actions and events which comprise the criminalization of free speech in the life of one man. *Deutsche Gruendlichkeit*—German thoroughness—finds its apogee here. *Behind Bars* helps to illustrate the ongoing attempts to exploit and ultimately destroy the Germans as a distinct people.

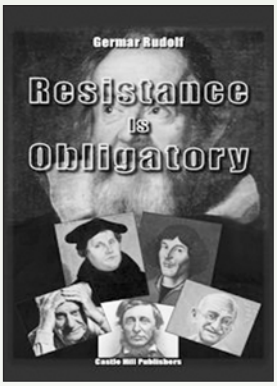
Deckert himself writes in his book that one may pick it up and start reading at any point one chooses, not just front to back. This is certainly true. At any page, one will find something of interest: the human drama of his incarceration as he and his family experienced it; the daily routine, "timelessness" experienced as endless waiting, and various peculiarities of prison life; the intellectual absurdities of the judges expressed in the dozens of pages of court documents; the vicious and vindictive attacks on Deckert by the media (at least in the 1990s; he was mostly ignored the second time); the philosophical and historical reflections of one of Germany's longest-imprisoned "thought criminals;" the undercurrent of sheer desperation and rabid hatred expressed in so many ways toward those who dare to question the mythology of the Holocaust®.

Those with the ability to read German are encouraged to obtain a copy of *Behind Bars*. It is a unique reference work and a brilliant testimony to the power of the human spirit and transcendental values to withstand tyrannical efforts to crush them.

We can do no better than to finish with a few passages from the book. In January 2013, Deckert's daughter, Ilke, wrote to him, full of human and literary pathos:

Gunter Deckert (b. 1940) is a celebrated German nationalist from the beautiful Heidelberg area in Baden-Wuerttemberg. A politician, he led the National Democratic Party from 1991 to 1996, was fired from his high school teaching job, and persecuted by the government for thought crimes: denial of Holocaustianity and alleged incitement of racial hatred. In April 1995, charged with "incendiarism," he was sentenced to two years in prison without probation. While incarcerated, he was again charged because of a letter he had written from prison and sentenced to another two years and three months. He has actually served over five years for his free speech crimes. Herr Deckert has written a book: *Die Mannheimer Ketzerprozesse . . . gegen Ernst Zundel, Germar Rudolf und Sylvia Stolz 2005-2009* ("The Mannheim Heresy Trials Against Ernst Zundel, Germar Rudolf and Sylvia Stolz 2005-09"), which can be ordered by contacting Gunter at Guenter.Deckert@gmx.de. He also translated the Leuchter Report, in which an American executions expert helped prove the Nazi "gas chambers" could not have functioned as claimed.

PHOTO: LINKSUNTEN/INDYMEDIA



Resistance is Obligatory

Here's the long-awaited, uncensored inside story from the "thought criminal" himself—Germar Rudolf. Rudolf was a highly respected chemist with a promising career—a graduate of the Max Planck Institute—who made the "mistake" of telling the truth at a place (Germany) and time (during court) when lies are the only permissible public statements about the holocaust. When informed he would be sent to prison for his factual testimony made during a law case involving the holocaust, Rudolf went underground. A few years later he was caught and returned to Germany to face charges of "holocaust denial." He was quickly put on trial for his crime. During trial his defense lawyers were prohibited under the threat of prosecution from filing motions in support of Rudolf's historical statements about the holocaust. In his own defense, Rudolf gave a brilliant speech in court that lasted seven sessions. In it he proved that his writings undoubtedly qualified. He demonstrated also why the German laws designed to suppress peaceful dissidents are in violation of human rights. Softcover, 376 pages, 6"-by-9" format, B&W illustrations plus 16 full color plates of Rudolf's paintings and sketches made while in prison, #620, *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H to your nation.) Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the form on page 80 at the back of this issue. To charge, call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 or visit our online store at www.barnesreview.org.

Hello Papa,

[I]t's been forever since I've written you a letter. These days, one writes "e-mails," telephones, drives over quickly.

And suddenly in the situation again . . . with pen in hand before an empty page . . . want to tell one's father what moves one, occupies one, and has questions for him. . . . Why? Why this situation again, again already, which ought never have been, never should have been permitted! How unjust is this world! How can I write personal things; express sorrow, worries, anger in the knowledge that not only you alone will read it, although it is intended for you alone! . . . How unjust is this world! It is not easy for me. The visit on Tuesday was also not easy for me. Thick walls, fences, barbed wire, doors which lock tightly . . . yet another, yet another, yet another. . . . I experienced all that once already, and it has left traces—more than one thinks or wants to accept. . . . [Your grandchildren] cleave to you, just as Mama and I, "in both good and bad days," and [even] if one must go into the lion's den!

The following May, while still in prison, Deckert asked himself, considering the state's efforts to break him, "What kind of man am I?"

Am I really all that, which others think of me and say about me? Or am I only that, as I see myself and want to see myself?

A seeker, one who has the desire for the re-establishment of the honor and dignity of his people, of the German People!

One who fights for the undivided historical truth!

One for whom the "making foreign" of his homeland, his fatherland, and its bastardization are the cause of pain in body and soul! . . .

One who (in a renewed way) experiences what *family* means, what *family* must be, when one is locked away!

One who in the loneliness of prison (in a renewed way) experiences what love, the partnership of marriage and family sticking together (can) mean!

One who, despite all chicanery, *exceptional* treatment and adversities, does not let himself be broken or ruined, but within the framework of the (still) legally possible shows and has shown *resistance*!

In short, one who in the most terrible affliction also does *not* allow himself to be brought or forced to howl with the wolves! Now indeed, I am such a one. . . . *I cannot do otherwise*! ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 *Auschwitz: The First Gassing—Rumor and Reality* (softcover, second edition, 168 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, indexed, #515, $16) from TBR.

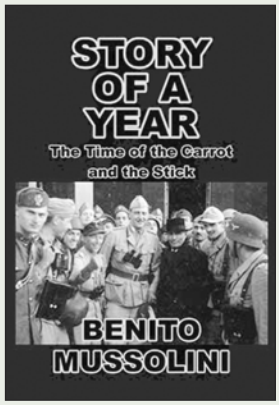
Ronald L. Ray is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review and a freelance author, whose articles appear frequently in our sister publication, American Free Press. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

AN OFTEN-OVERLOOKED POLITICAL GENIUS . . .
THE TRUE FATHER OF EUROPEAN FASCISM . . .
BENITO MUSSOLINI
WAS ALSO AN ACCOMPLISHED AUTHOR . . .

MY LIFE

By Benito Mussolini. Foreword by Richard Washburn Child, former U.S. ambassador to Italy. First published in 1928, Mussolini covers his life up to 1929 and his thoughts on Italian politics. It begins with a brief family history before moving on to its core subject: how Mussolini built the Fascist movement out of a militia, founded at the end of the WWI to prevent Italy from plunging into Bolshevik chaos. Mussolini spells out his ideological background, sparing no details on his socialist political origins, the creation of *Il Popolo d' Italia* newspaper, and the *Fasci Italiani di Combattimento.* He then discusses the violent Communist attacks upon his own person and the multiple murders committed by the Bolshevists, showing how this violence necessitated the Fascist units that gradually became the National Fascist Party—for which Mussolini was first elected to the Italian parliament in 1921. He then describes the growth of his party and the dramatic 1922 March on Rome, when 30,000 black-shirted followers gathered to protest a series of weak governments that had driven the nation to bankruptcy. Finally, Mussolini discusses what his government achieved over the first five years of its existence and speculates on what the future might hold. This edition has been completely reset and contains 45 new footnotes to provide details on personalities and events mentioned in the text plus the text of some of his best speeches. Softcover, 212 pages, #712, ***$15.*** Along with the following book, *Story of a Year*, it makes up Mussolini's full autobiography.

STORY OF A YEAR:
THE TIME OF THE CARROT AND THE STICK



This work is Benito Mussolini's autobiographical account, written in the third person, of the dramatic events—as he experienced them—from the time of the Battle of El Alamein until his rescue and reinstatement as leader of German-occupied Italy. It starts with a gripping recounting of the reasons for the first major Axis defeats in North Africa, the invasions of Sicily and mainland Italy by the Allies, and then moves on to discuss in detail the Grand Fascist Council meeting of July 1943—where Mussolini was deposed as leader by his own Fascist Party and placed under arrest. It then describes his experiences while imprisoned, ending that section with an account of his legendary rescue from his mountaintop hotel-prison by German commandos under Col. Otto Skorzeny. Along the way, Mussolini reveals intimate details of internal Fascist Party government meetings, his strained relations with the Italian king and all the betrayals and backstabbing by formerly loyal colleagues, once the war had turned against the Axis Powers. Along with his 1928 book, *My Life, The Story of a Year* makes up the complete set of Mussolini's autobiography and is essential reading for anyone wishing to understand this tumultuous period of history. This new edition has been completely reset and newly illustrated. It also contains a timeline of Mussolini's life to aid the reader in visualizing the events it describes. Softcover, 139 pages, #713, ***$10.***

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Remembering John Alan Coey

By Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst

John Alan Coey gave his life fighting against Communism and for a better future for both Blacks and Whites in Africa. John understood, as true nationalists do, that the ultimate goal in life is the betterment of one's race and the desire to see all peoples reach their racial potential.

"Why am I against Communism and what is wrong with it? Communism has murdered an estimated 35 million people since the 1917 [Bolshevik] revolution. It has destroyed the souls of millions more by denying them the knowledge of Christ. It threatens Western and Christian civilization the world over." So wrote Cpl. John Alan Coey on Jan. 23, 1974, while serving in the Rhodesian army.

He was a fine young man with a bright future. As an American Boy Scout, he achieved the rank of eagle. A military objector, he protested the Vietnam War as not in the best interests of White men or America and instead joined the military in Africa, feeling he could at least do something to help White Western civilization in the Dark Continent.

He soon discovered many White people in Rhodesia at the time were "asleep at the switch," like many in America and Europe, to the menace of the identical twins: Communism and Zionism. He wrote many articles in an attempt to educate people, expressed his Christian faith regularly, and tried to warn his fellow soldiers to the impending threat. There should have been little doubt. Even as the rot was developing before their very eyes, many were in denial. More surprisingly, some of his superiors objected to his articles and political philosophy, and he found himself betrayed by some of the very people he was trying to help. Nevertheless, Coey had many friends and supporters who were concerned and apprehensive about the future of Rhodesia and the possible demise of the White minority in neighboring Portuguese Mozambique.

During his years in the Rhodesian army, he visited South Africa, its southern neighbor. Cpl. Coey saw the good the minority government was doing there for the White settlers, as well as the dominant Black African tribes and others composing that country's population. He also saw problems generated by Communist guerrilla activity, which negatively affected everyone. The so-called guerrillas were just thugs financed by Western governments who aimed for "majority rule," as though it were a foregone conclusion that a majority makes better decisions than a minority. In reality, it was just a devilishly disguised genocide against White European settlers. The results are the same wherever unsophisticated natives take over from more advanced cultures. Usually things disintegrate to their level quickly. Tribalism is the bane of Africa.

Cpl. Coey was felled by a bullet to the head on July 19, 1975, trying to reach fallen comrades during a botched skirmish where guerrillas clearly had the advantage. Curiously, his diary, which contained useful and interesting information, ended up in the hands of the Rhodesian government. Portions were censored and destroyed from Dec. 26, 1974, through July 19, 1975; the rest eventually was returned to his family. Some material censored was known from his last letters home to friends, and details of his death supplied by others who were there. The rest became confined to the Memory Hole. His book, *A Martyr Speaks*, released posthumously, tells a valuable, moving and interesting story. Rest in peace, John. ✦

Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst is an amateur historian based in the U.S. Northwest. Harald arrived in America as an immigrant from Norway in 1949 and graduated high school in Fresno, Calif., in 1958. He served in the U.S. Army with the Strategic Communications Command Europe from 1963-1966. After his military career, he spent 20 years in the movie and broadcasting industry. He is a multilingual author of one published book, many articles and numerous radio shows.

Prolific Revisionist Passes

Daniel W. Michaels Takes Place in Historians' Valhalla

By John Tiffany

Daniel W. Michaels, a great writer and contributor to THE BARNES REVIEW and other publications, has recently passed away. Looking back, it seems as if Dan, as we called him, had a fascinating article in almost every issue of the world's premier Revisionist journal of history.

Dan often stopped by the office to chat and teach us younger ones from his fountain of wisdom. Sometimes we would go to a local coffeehouse for deeper discussions.

We must, he repeatedly emphasized, put forth our best efforts to honestly seek historical truth and to debunk misleading myths—especially those that are obstacles to peace and understanding among nations.

"What we should aim at," he told this writer, "is to set the historical record straight, based on the most complete available collection of solid facts, and avoiding all the propaganda and disinformation the establishment is constantly putting out there."

He continued:

> As you know, nothing in the so-called newspapers can be believed—not even the weather reports, much less alleged terrorist attacks or anything at all political—and this goes back not just to 9-11 or the JFK assassination, but all the way back, including the Gunpowder Plot, the Trojan War and the oldest prehistory.
>
> The well-being of all mankind—possibly even its survival—depends on the success of historical Revisionism. And the biggest lies of our time are the supposed Jewish holocaust and the libels against the German people. The causes and results of World War II have been deliberately obscured by both government and private interests.
>
> Of course, the White race generally and Christians and traditionalists have also been targeted—pretty much by the same crowd
>
> It's not like it was in the 1920s anymore. Back then, I understand (of course it was before my time), editors of the better magazines and newspapers were eager to get their hands on authoritative articles by Revisionist scholars. And also in the 1930s. But hardly a single Revisionist article has been published in any powerful and popular American periodical since Pearl Harbor. That's why what THE BARNES REVIEW is doing is so important. We have to reach out to the younger generations—Generation X and the Millennials—if we are going to save the world.

Luckily Dan, a veteran translator of 40-plus years and ex-intelligence officer (with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center), was fluent in several languages, including Russian and German, and had access to obscure archives from various nations.

Totally devoted to bringing readers the truth, he had no time for hobbies—no pets, no children. A brilliant graduate of Columbia University, Phi Beta Kappa, 1954, he went on to study at Tuebingen, Germany, with a Fulbright scholarship. Memorial contributions may be made to St. Joseph's Catholic Church on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.

Dan was such a prolific writer that TBR could not keep up with him, and we still have several of his masterpieces "in the hopper," which we look forward to sharing with you in the near future. One of those appears in this issue. [See page 38 for his article on the Doctors' Plot and Josef Stalin's last purge.—Ed.] ✦

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MY THOUGHTS ON WHITE ALTRUISM

In response to Mr. Paul Angel's editorial in the July/August issue [on the problem of White pathological altruism], I would channel Dr. Alfred Rosenberg from the first two chapters of *The Myth of the 20th Century*.

I would argue that altruism is *not* — and ought not to be—a primary defining characteristic of our people. This is because love is not a type-forming power, even in its most beautiful form. The motive which has, above all, proven itself formative for our people in affairs of soul, state and culture, and which has preserved the character of our race and our nations, is not altruism rooted in love for all humanity, but the concept of honor and the inseparable idea of duty which originates in the consciousness of inward freedom.

Central to the notion of inward freedom is intellectual independence and the expansion of knowledge (which, as Mr. Angel intuits, makes a publication like THE BARNES REVIEW so valuable). In the course of our unnatural altruism, we have granted outward freedom to all without protection of our racial type, and in doing so have delivered ourselves over to racial chaos. The very moment when our hearts begin to dominate our sense of duty is when the national, racial and cultural dissolution began.

For the sake of our misguided love, we have conceded to alien blood those same rights which our ancestors have gained for us as a result of profound sacrifices throughout the ages. We have failed to see that a spirit of tolerance is not the same as tolerance of racial values inimical to our own. This failure on our part is a sin against our history, our blood, and, to me, is the only legitimate source of our so-called "White guilt."

A people such as ours—determined by the concept of honor—must begin to assert that those in need ought to be supported not in the name of love, mercy or altruism, but in the name of justice and of duty, and never without regard for that which is most sacred: the debt of honor we owe our ancestors and our descendants. Our duty today is to see ourselves with the utmost clarity and to acknowledge our own highest values and the ideas which sustain our people—or else reject our true nature in body and soul forever.

The foregoing is an original compilation and adaptation of several quotations (from disparate contexts) from Dr. Alfred Roseneberg, *The Myth of the 20th Century* [528 pp., #417, available from TBR BOOK CLUB for $35 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.]

I am humbly reminded of the words of Dr. Joseph Goebbels: "A good propagandist . . . does not seek to philosophically establish the foundations of our being, but rather takes over the established truths that the philosopher has already discovered. His task is to distill these truths into a form that the common man can also understand." (J. Goebbels, "Der Kampf und seine Mittel," in *Almanach der Nationalsozialistischen Revolution*, ed. H. Kube [Berlin 1934] p. 96.)

RICHARD POPLAWSKI
Pennsylvania

✠ ✠ ✠

STAND UP FOR YOUR RACE

THE BARNES REVIEW issue of September/October was great as always. Yes, I agree: It's time to make our stand. We must not keep silent. We must stand up for the Confederate flag and the White race. I have Confederate flags in all my rooms, including a huge one in the basement. I married a Southern belle from Arkansas. I was for the Southern cause before I met her, as I had previously studied the "War of Northern Aggression."

I also enjoyed the article by Ronald Ray on the origins of the Germans. My mother's ancestors came from the Rhineland and my father's came from Stuttgart. The truth must be told about Adolf Hitler and the German people.

Keep telling the truth. We do not get it in the mainstream media. No doubt, TBR is the best magazine in the world.

RAY DIVELY
Pennsylvania

✠ ✠ ✠

THE SHROUD OF DECEPTION

THE BARNES REVIEW has had an awakening effect on thousands of people, myself included. So many of the historical events that we have been told about don't fit into a cohesive picture. These magazines aid us in parting the shroud of deception so that we can see and truly understand for the first time. This can be overwhelmingly shocking and quickly lead to anger as we realize the depth of the deception. Who, though, is ultimately responsible? Read on, good people. Read on with opening eyes and see.

TY PAULSEN
Oregon

✠ ✠ ✠

PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS

I am sure you are aware of the summer vacations Henry Ford, Thomas Edison and Harvey Firestone spent together. They would meet at an undisclosed location and spend weeks together. These three men represented the most inventive intellectual minds of the 20th century. I am sure their topics of discussion centered around our country's political scene as well as the international. Oh, to be privy to those discussions.

There is no doubt that the topics discussed by "the Big Three" appeared in the pages of Ford's *Dearborn Independent*. But where are they? These periodicals represent a mother lode of Revisionism. It was Ford who disclosed to the world the infamous "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion." Your TBR research team might start at the Dearborn Ford Museum or the Library of Congress.

Let's not overlook the research contained in these newspapers.

JIM ADAMS
Ohio

✠ ✠ ✠

WHO ARE THE CHOSEN PEOPLE?

This letter is in regard to a book published by THE BARNES REVIEW entitled *The Work of All Ages*. I strongly applaud the book and the way it outlines the actions of the Jewish conspiracy over the ages.

However, it makes a crucial error: It made the mistake that seems to be made by so many, i.e., that the Jews are the descendants of Abraham and, thus, are recipients of God's blessings. They have made much capital out of this over the ages.

A good and close reading of the Bible—barring any "right-wing" literature—will show that the Jews aren't even an original people, but came about as a result of Hebrew/Israelite conquest of their territory. Also, that God Himself commanded that they be destroyed.

It is a grave historical error to go on in the belief that Jews are God's chosen peo-

ple, and that the damage they have been doing to God's actual chosen people—ourselves—is somehow "blessed." (It has all been prophesied, but certainly not blessed.)

It is actually a matter of genealogy, not religion. "Religion" is a matter of belief. Genealogy is a matter of hard science, and it is that which is most emphasized in the Bible. Hard history, in other words.

James Mason
Colorado

✠ ✠ ✠

TO HELL OR BARBADOS

Thanks you for sending me the Jenifer Dixon booklet *Hell or Barbados*. The booklet by Dixon and John Tiffany revealed eye-opening facts that I never learned in the public school system.

It was during my time at Cheltenham High School my eyes opened to the Zionist menace. In nearby Bucks County, the neo-Marxists of the Anti-Defamation League attempted to censor Robert Bartell's radio show "This Is Liberty Lobby" on a Doylestown radio station.

A Zionist thug tried to physically assault William F. Buckley Jr. during a guest speech at the high school auditorium.

Also, a group of Zionist radical thugs attacked beautiful Christmas decorations praising the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ in December 1975. The thugs obviously did not appreciate the so-called Judeo-Christian ethic. TBR is simply outstanding and the scholarship first rate. Keep up the wonderful work.

Jordan Gollub
Mississippi

✠ ✠ ✠

CRUSADE AGAINST VIERECK

In researching some World War II material, I found a book in my library I had never read. I saw your lead article on George Viereck in the September/October 2015 TBR issue and wondered where I had heard his name.

It occurred to me the book entitled *George Sylvester Viereck, German American Propagandist* by Neil M. Johnson, (an assistant history professor at Dana College) published by the University of Illinois Press in 1972, was on that very same man. It was the book's section on the Roosevelt Sedition Trial that caught my eye! The late Michael Collins Piper wrote about the trial many times in his books and articles, but never mentioned all the players. [TBR November/December 1999—Ed.]

In my teens, I met Leon De Aryan (his pen name) who published *The Broom*, in San Diego, California. He was a customer of ours and we became friendly. One of 30 plus folks involved in the Sedition Trial, De Aryan was very negative on Roosevelt and Jewish people in general.

That was the first time that I had ever heard about the trial. Then I could not conceive any people could possibly be as bad as De Aryan wrote, but I was to have an "ah hah! moment"—an epiphany—one day when his accuracy was confirmed by a Jewish fellow I met.

Johnson makes extensive use of references to Viereck's work in his book. Some of his comments are fair, some neutral and some derogatory. Many comments feature popular condemnations of the day. In looking over Johnson's sources, one includes a Mrs. Margot Spiro of the ADL (Anti Defa- mation League)! When Johnson wrote, for example, that Elizabeth Dilling was a "notorious anti-Semite and pro-fascist," that sounded like something the ADL might say. Viereck was tried several times. The first trial went to the Supreme Court, which found some points in his favor, but he was retried on regurgitated charges anyway.

Though others had done similar things as he, the "powers that be" were especially hard on Viereck. Viereck also did not help himself by sending letters to Europe—intercepted by censors in the Bahamas—which could have been interpreted as incriminating. Since he had already registered as a foreign agent, it should not have been an issue . . . but it was.

It is always worth noting that William Stephenson, "a man called Intrepid," head of BSC (British Security Coordination), was the mover behind setting up the censors. His tentacles can be found all over activities in Europe during WWII. After his five-year jail sentence was served, Viereck was free.

According to Johnson, "Viereck was not able to effect reconciliation with his wife who had liquidated most of their remaining assets and turned the proceeds over to Jewish and Catholic charities." This may partly explain Viereck's difficulty in regaining his previous status during a time when attitudes toward Germans were negative and getting more so. It also may represent the ultimate Jewish triumph over Viereck by compromising him economically.

My thanks to Marc Roland for educating me with his article.

Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst
Idaho

ORIGINS OF THE GERMANS

I enjoyed the article [by Ronald Ray in the November/December 2015 issue] about where the Germans came from. These are things we all should know more about.

Perhaps you know about a magazine called *The Plain Truth*, originally published by Herbert W. Armstrong. It now continues as *The Philadelphia Trumpet*, published in Oklahoma.

In it, as per the late Armstrong, it claims to trace the modern Germans from the ancient Assyrians, and alleges some ancient prophecies about ancient Assyria could apply to the modern Germans today. In past issues the paper has traced in some detail just how the Assyrians migrated from the Middle East to northern Europe, where they are today. If true, this could throw some more light on the origins of the Germans in Europe. Of course, some other religious and historical publications have questioned this.

Another people you may want to track are the Scythians. Some sources I have read say they go back to Gog and Magog of the Bible, and are the ancestors of the modern Russians. They originally spoke an Iranian language, some sources say.

It would be great if TBR could do some research on these peoples and also show how they went from an Iranian language to the Slavic language they speak today. Plus, how are they then related to other Slavic-speaking peoples of Europe who are there today? How did the Indo-European Slavic languages get distributed to the Slavic-speaking peoples of Europe who are there today?

Robert Archer
Illinois

✠ ✠ ✠

DIVIDED WE FALL

This letter is for Willis A. Carto, TBR publisher. As long as the Zionists keep American patriots separated, they will be ever more effective in their attempt to destroy America. All patriot organizations should unite as one to counter their efforts. Of course, there are slight differences between patriot groups, but united we stand.

In my opinion, you, Mr. Carto, are the one man who can unify all patriotic organizations with the purpose of honestly saving this great nation, which has been betrayed and sabotaged by traitors. Give it some thought.

WWII vet Thomas Lindsay
Wyoming

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